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THE
AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

Vol. XXVI.

NOVEMBER, 1850.

No. 11.

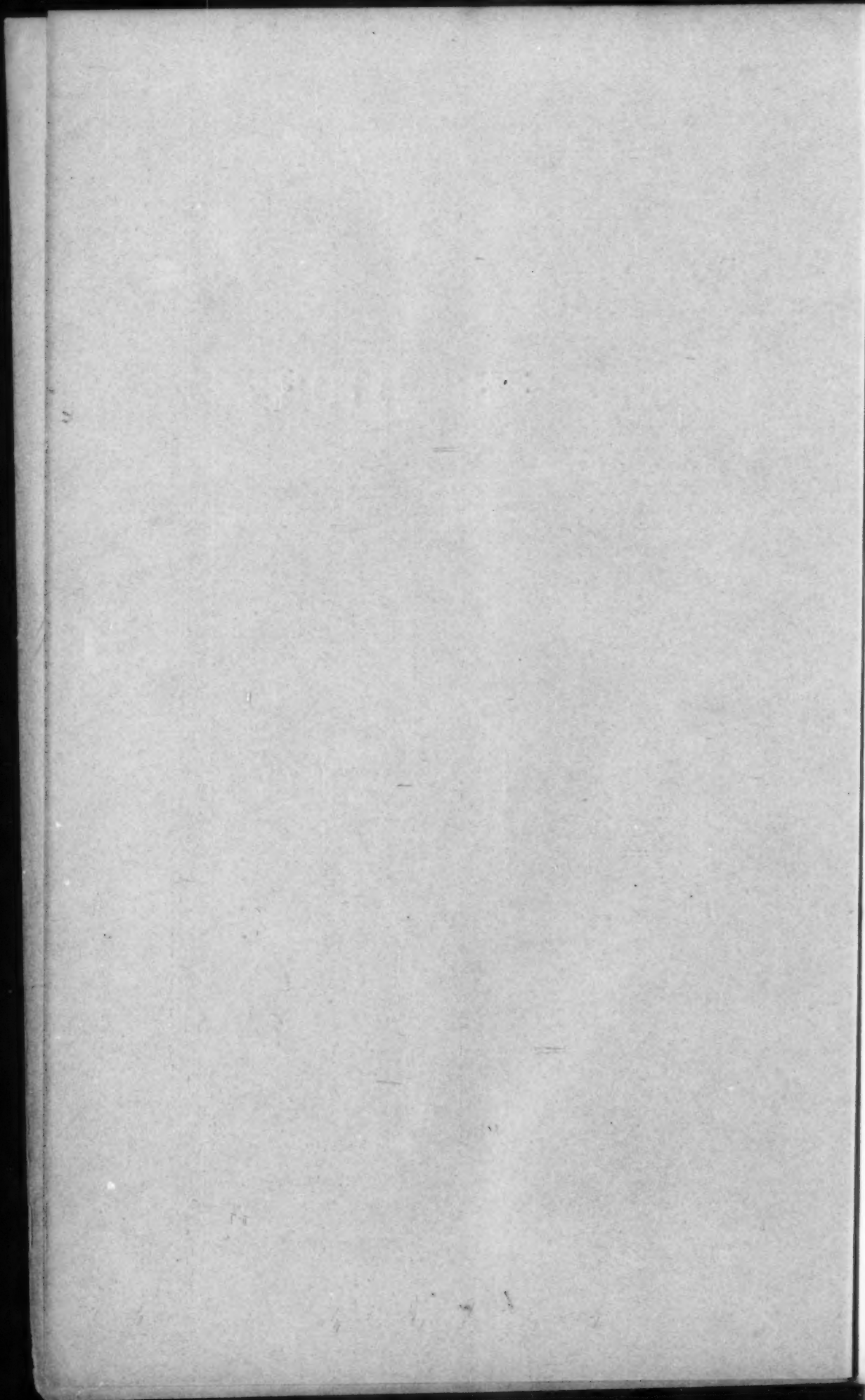
CONTENTS.

State appropriations	321	Interrogatories in relation to Liberia	332
The Liberia Steamships	321	Monument to Gov. Buchanan	337
Report of Mr. Gurley's mission to Liberia	322	The Bark Edgar for Liberia	338
Liberia and the Slave Trade	322	The Grave of Buchanan	339
Letter from President Roberts	324	Sketches of Liberia, No. 6, by Dr. J. W. Lugenbeel	339
A Bill to establish a line of war steamers to the Coast of Africa	326	List of Emigrants	343
Letter from H. J. Roberts, M. D.	328	Report of the N. Y. State Coloniza- tion Society.	343
The Kentucky Slave Family	328	Receipts,	349

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THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

VOL. XXVI.]

WASHINGTON, NOVEMBER, 1850.

[No. 11.]

State Appropriations.

THE time is drawing near for the annual meetings of the Legislatures of the several States. In view of this fact, we desire to put a question to our friends in all parts of the country: *Shall an effort be made to secure State Appropriations to aid in carrying on Colonization?* We would earnestly urge that an affirmative response be given in every State in the Union. We have heard that memorials are in circulation in many places already, and that there is but one sentiment on the subject; that all are willing and anxious to sign them, believing that it would be both humane and christian, politic and wise, in the various Legislatures to appropriate a liberal amount to this object. The States individu-

ally have an interest in this subject. It cannot be for a moment supposed that private benevolence can be relied on to furnish means adequate to carry on Colonization as rapidly as circumstances demand. With only 50 or \$60,000 a year, what can be done? The States must render the needed assistance. Virginia has made a beginning, but only a beginning. We trust that she will, at the next meeting of the Legislature, extend the provisions of the law making the appropriation so as to cover the whole expense of colonizing all who emigrate from within her bounds. If suitable efforts are made, we doubt not other States may be induced to follow her lead.

The Liberia Steamships.

IN another column, we publish the BILL which was reported to the House of Representatives by the Committee of Naval Affairs. We published the *Report* in a previous number.

Before the close of the last session of Congress, and while all was hurry and excitement, an effort was made to attach this bill to the Navy Appropriation *bill*, but without success. There was a manifest ma-

majority against this arrangement. We believe, however, that nobody considered that vote as having anything to do with the merits of the case. There were some speeches in favor of establishing the proposed line of steamers—and some against the present lines of Mail Steamers in general, and the proposed "Ebony Line" in particular. As far, however, as we could gather the opinions of the members of Congress, there was a majority in favor of this line. We suppose therefore, that the subject will come up at an early day next session. It will meet with some strong and decided opposition, after

which its friends will rally in their might and pass it.

Seldom has the voice of the public press been so unanimously in favor of any measure of a public nature. We trust it will continue to speak during the recess of Congress. Vast interests of a commercial nature, are involved. Let the representatives of the people know what the people think and what they want! The measure may now be considered as fairly before the country. Let every one speak his mind upon it, and when Congress again assembles, let there be no doubt as to what the people desire.

Report of Mr. Gurley's Mission to Liberia.

IN answer to the many inquiries made of us on this subject, we would say that the United States Senate, near the close of its late session made a call on the President for the above REPORT, and that it is now in the hands of the printer, but will not probably be out under a month or six weeks. The Senate ordered *five thousand* extra copies to be printed. We shall order a large number more. It will be an inte-

resting and important document, and we shall hope to be able to answer any calls that are made on us for it.

We can at present furnish any number of copies that may be wanted, of the Report of the Naval Committee on the Liberia Steamships. The appendix thereto contains a large mass of interesting and valuable information. A new and enlarged edition has just been printed.

Liberia and the Slave Trade.

AMONG the various objects by which the founders of the American Colonization Society were actuated,

in view of the probable good that might result from their efforts to establish the great enterprise of Afri-

can Colonization, and by which the friends of the cause have been encouraged to persevere in their labors, amidst difficulties which at first seemed almost insurmountable, that of the suppression of the slave-trade, as a necessary effect of the introduction of civilization and christianity, with all their attendant advantages and blessings, among the ignorant and degraded aborigines of Africa, formed a prominent link in this chain of benevolence. And in view of what has already been accomplished, through the instrumentality of the Government of Liberia, towards the suppression of this nefarious traffic, surely the advocates of colonization have abundant cause for encouragement in their labor of love, even if this great object were the only one to stimulate them to unremitting efforts in carrying on a cause so happily conceived, and thus far crowned with so abundant success. Much, very much has been accomplished through the instrumentality of the citizens and government of Liberia towards the entire abolishment of the trade—enough to satisfy the most skeptical mind, if unprejudiced and unbiassed,—when compared with the results of other means that have been used for the accomplishment of this greatly to be desired object,—that the establishment of christian colonies, and the maintenance of christian governments conducted as the Liberian

Government is, is by far the most effectual means to stop the flowing of “the tide of slaves,” which for more than three hundred years has been “rolling from east to west” across the broad Atlantic, and which is still rolling its thousands and tens of thousands on the shores of the western world; but which, we confidently believe, will not always continue to roll “with boundless ruin and resistless force;” for we look forward with a pleasing anticipation to the period—a period which we may not live to see, but which will undoubtedly arrive in the history of our world—when the light of civilization and christianity, emanating from christian colonies established on the coast of that vast peninsula, and shining far off into the interior of that land of moral and intellectual darkness, will so illuminate the minds, and so impress the hearts of its benighted inhabitants, as to induce them forever to abandon the abominable traffic, and devote their attention to objects calculated to elevate them in the scale of being.

The letter of President Roberts in our present number, with the accompanying letter from Mr. Benson, exhibits the interest felt by the authorities of the Liberian Government in the suppression of the slave-trade, and the efforts they are using to settle difficulties among the contiguous native tribes, arising out of their participation in the horrid traffic. Nobly has that little govern-

ment maintained its position of uncompromising hostility to the degrading, demoralizing traffic; and justly does she deserve the admira-

tion of the world, and the hearty co-operation of all who feel desirous to aid in the extension of the Redeemer's kingdom among mankind.

Letter from President Roberts.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Monrovia, July 10, 1850.

SIR: I regret that I am not yet able to give you full information with respect to the success of the commissioners, who, I had the honor, a week or two ago, of stating to you had been sent to Gallinas, Cape Mount, and the Vey Country, to settle, if possible, the difficulties, and put an end to the wars, which, for several years, have existed between the natives occupying those territories.

It is rumored that the Commissioners will not be able to succeed to the extent of my expectations. Several threatening disputes, however, have been arranged, and in one instance, at least, an appeal to arms prevented. The principal difficulty now, it appears, exists with the inhabitants of a large barricaded town, some fifteen or twenty miles, in the interior of Gallinas—many of whom, originally, were slaves of the Gallinas, and other chiefs in that neighborhood, who, from time to time, have escaped, and taken refuge there, and have hitherto foiled every attempt to recover them.—These people, by the continual accession of such fugitives, have now become so formidable as to defy the combined efforts of the chiefs, and have declared a war of extermination against them, and their former masters; and so enraged are they in consequence of former ill treatment, that it is presumed they will not even consent to the mediation of this Government.

Report says they have declined receiving our Commissioners. I hope, however, we shall yet succeed in reconciling them. It is very desirable for many reasons, and great good would result to both parties. The chiefs are aware of this, and it only remains for us to convince the other party; which I think, notwithstanding their present obstinacy, we shall soon be able to do. I assure you, sir, these difficulties, that is the settling of them, give us much trouble. And to keep persons employed, travelling from place to place, for that purpose, is exceedingly expensive to our infant government; indeed much more so than our present resources really warrant. Still we cannot remain idle spectators, or withhold an effort to prevent the shedding of blood, and to avert incalculable sufferings.

I am happy, however, to be able to inform you that we have much less difficulty now—since the important check which has been given to the slave-trade on this part of the coast---than formerly, in keeping the natives on good terms with each other: nevertheless we have much to do, not only in settling disputes among the natives, but also in extinguishing a hankering, which still exists on the part of several of the chiefs at and about Gallinas---as also at New Cestors and Tradetown---after the slave trade: these we have to watch closely, to prevent them from clandestinely selling slaves. Our little vessel has been employed during the five or six weeks past, in

watching a Spanish Felucca which has been seen several times in the neighborhood of Gallinas, New Cestors and Tradetown, and which is said to have a quantity of cash on board for the purchase of slaves.

She is commanded by a person, I understand, who has resided many years at Gallinas in a slave factory, and who was there when the factories were destroyed by Commodore Sir Charles Hotham, in 1849. The supercargo it appears, was the principal slave factor at New Cestors when the establishment there was broken up by our forces. So there can be but little doubt as to the character of the vessel—though she has been boarded once I know, on her first arrival on the coast, by one of Her B. M. cruisers, but allowed to proceed—why I know not. Enclosed I send you a copy of a note, this moment received from Mr. Benson, communicating intelligence of her movements. The “Lark” will be off Cape Mount to-morrow.

I hope ere this Congress has disposed of that all-absorbing question, the admission of California into the Union—and has had a little time to think on the subject of the recognition of the independence of the “New Republic,” and of extending to Liberia, and to the Colonization Society, some pecuniary aid. I am looking forward with much anxiety to the arrival of the Packet, with news on this subject.

Has Congress considered and acted upon the suggestion of the President with respect to adopting measures for the more effectual suppression of the slave trade? I hope so; for it cannot be concealed that American vessels are still aiding and abetting the slave trade; in such a way, however, as not to subject themselves to seizure, under existing laws, by American cruisers.

You are doubtless aware, sir, that several eminent mercantile and manufacturing firms in England, have united in an enterprise to test by practical experiments the possibility of procuring *cotton* in large quantities from the west coast of Africa.

Their Agent arrived here, with two vessels, on the 3d inst., freighted with merchandise, cotton seeds, gins and all kinds of agricultural implements.

It is his object, I believe, to commence operations here; and to establish farms at various points along the coast to the Gaboon—also at Dahomey.

The great object contemplated by the proprietors, I understand, is as well philanthropic as a desire to increase British commerce. It will no doubt favorably effect the agricultural interests of Liberia.

I have great satisfaction in being able to inform you that our public affairs are progressing quietly and in order; nothing has occurred to interrupt our amicable relations with foreigners, or the native tribes around us. Commerce is rapidly increasing; our agricultural prospects were never more encouraging; improvements of every description are going on in almost all the towns and villages; and Liberia, indeed, is beginning to look up.

We have had a number of foreign vessels in our harbors during the last two or three months—and, for Liberia, a heavy business was transacted with them.

By the by, we had a high day here on the 4th. There were three American vessels, as many English, and one or two others in the harbor. The Americans, of course, determined to celebrate the anniversary of American Independence. At 8 A. M., all the ships in the harbor were gaily decked with flags, and presented

an imposing appearance. At noon the American flag was saluted with twenty-one guns from Fort Norris Battery. At 4 P. M., a large company sat down to dinner, at Col. Hicks'—served up in his best style. Many toasts were proposed. The President of the United States; his Cabinet, U. S. Navy—Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and Her Majesty's Ministers, were received with acclamation. All passed off quietly, and without accident.

I have the honor to be, sir, respectfully your obedient servant,

J. J. ROBERTS.

Rev. WM. McLAIN,
Sec. &c. A. C. S.
Washington City, U. S.

[LETTER FROM STEPHEN A. BENSON.]

BASSA COVE, July 9th, 1850.

DEAR SIR:—Since writing you last evening, my confidential Krooman has just come up from about New Cess, and informs me that the slaver who was on shore at Tradetown, has left for Cape Mount. He

remained on shore at Tradetown some weeks. His vessel cruised at sea sometime, but the Lark's recent visit at leeward, together with Her B. M. Brig Hound, affrighted them: So the Fellucca was ordered to Cape Mount; and the slaver, who was on shore, walked up to Fish town, Grand Bassa, and went up in a canoe.

He informs Prince Boyar, that he apprehended some danger in remaining down this way any longer; that he would go to windward to see if he could not accomplish his purpose with more facility; and, with the understanding that if he should have to send his vessel back to Tradetown, Boyar was to have a load of slaves ready, and deliver;—but her return would be uncertain. Upon this intelligence you may depend, as I know Jack Master well, and have always found his statements correct.

I am your Excellency's

Obedient servant,

STEPHEN A. BENSON.

His Excellency J. J. ROBERTS.

A BILL

TO ESTABLISH A LINE OF WAR STEAMERS TO THE COAST OF AFRICA.

[Report No. 438.]

In the House of Representatives, August 1, 1850. Read twice, and committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. F. P. Stanton, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported the following bill:—A bill to establish a line of war steamers to the coast of Africa, for the suppression of the slave trade, and the promotion of commerce and colonization:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be

the duty of the Secretary of the Navy, immediately after the passage of this act, to enter into contract with Joseph Bryan, of Alabama, and George Nicholas Saunders, of New York, and their associates, for the building, equipment, and maintenance of three steam ships to run between the United States and the coast of Africa upon the following terms and conditions, to wit:

The said ships to be each of not less than four thousand tons burden, to be so constructed as to be convertible, at the least possible expense, into war steamers of the first class, and to be built and equipped

in accordance with plans to be submitted to and approved by the Secretary of the Navy, and under the superintendence of an officer to be appointed by him; two of said ships to be finished and ready for sea in two and a half years, and the other within three years after the date of the contract, and the whole to be kept up by alterations, repairs, or additions, to be approved by the Secretary of the Navy, so as to be fully equal to the exigencies of the service and the faithful performance of this contract. The said Secretary, at all times, to exercise such control over said ships as may not be inconsistent with the provisions of this act, and especially to have the power to direct, at the expense of the Government, such changes in the machinery and internal arrangements of the ships as he may at any time deem advisable.

Each of said ships to be commanded by an officer of the navy, who, with four passed midshipmen to act as watch officers, and any mail agents who may be sent by the Government, shall be accommodated and provided for in a manner suitable to their rank at the expense of the contractors. Each of said ships, if required by the Secretary, shall receive two guns of heavy calibre, and the men from the United States Navy necessary to serve them, who shall be provided for as aforesaid. In the event of war the Government to have the right to take any or all of said ships for its own exclusive use on payment of the value thereof; such value not exceeding the cost, to be ascertained by appraisers, chosen by the Secretary of the Navy and the contractors.

Each of said ships to make four voyages per annum: one shall leave New Orleans every three months; one shall leave Baltimore every

three months, touching at Norfolk and Charleston; and one shall leave New York every three months, touching at Savannah; all having liberty to touch at any of the West India Islands; and to proceed thence to Liberia, touching at any of the islands or ports on the coast of Africa; thence to Gibraltar, carrying the Mediterranean mails; thence to Cadiz or some other Spanish port, to be designated by the Secretary of the Navy; thence to Lisbon; then to Brest, or some other French port to be designated as above; and thence to London and back to the place of departure, bringing and carrying the mails to and from said ports.

The said contractors shall further agree to carry to Liberia so many emigrants, being free persons of color, and not exceeding twenty-five hundred for each voyage, as the American Colonization Society may require, upon the prepayment by said Society of ten dollars for each emigrant over twelve years of age, and five dollars for each one under that age; these sums, respectively, to include all charges for the baggage of emigrants and the daily supply of sailors' rations. The contractors, also, to carry, bring back, and accommodate, free from charge, all necessary agents of the said Society.

The Secretary of the Navy shall further stipulate to advance to said contractors, as the building of said ships shall progress, two-thirds of the amount expended thereon; such advances to be made in the bonds of the United States, payable thirty years after date, and bearing five per cent. interest, and not to exceed six hundred thousand dollars for each ship. And the said contractors shall stipulate to repay the said advances in equal annual instalments, with interest from the date of the completion of all said ships until the

termination of the contract, which shall continue fifteen years from the commencement of the service. The Secretary of the Navy to require ample security for the faithful performance of the contract, and to reserve a lien upon the ships for the sums advanced. The Government to pay said contractors forty thousand dollars for each trip, or four

hundred and eighty thousand dollars per annum.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the President of the United States shall cause to be issued the bonds of the United States, as the same may, from time to time, be required by the Secretary of the Navy to carry out the contract aforesaid.

Letter from W. J. Roberts, Esq. D.

REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA,
Monrovia, July 16th, 1850.

Rev. Mr. McLain,

DEAR SIR:—The sailing of the Brig Smithfield affords me an opportunity of penning you a few lines, to inform you of the state of the immigrants, that came out in the Schooner D. C. Foster, in March last. Of the company that then came out, I took up all that I could persuade to go up the river, which left only a couple of families at Monrovia. Not having house-room sufficient in Virginia for them, Gen. Lewis procured houses in Caldwell, to accommodate five families, as the Asylum was occupied by the immigrants that came by the last voyage of the L. Packet.

All of the company of the D. C. Foster, have been attached, and the most of them are now convalescent. Of those I have lost one female, a woman, that came on shore sick. Many of them were quite sick on their passage out, I am informed, and one man died, before their arrival.

Having a hundred and forty up the river, I am obliged to be up with them quite constantly, and therefore cannot be at Monrovia to attend to the two families as much as I should like to, or as the case demands.

Of this Gen. Lewis, as well as myself, informed them on their arrival—that I should be mostly up the river, as nearly all of the company would go up there; consequently, it would be advisable for them to go up, and there undergo their acclimation; otherwise it would be something of a risk for them, as far as my attending to them was concerned. But they roundly told him, that they preferred to remain at Monrovia, and therefore were very willing to run all risks. Of the two families that remain, four have died; James Lynch, from Kentucky, Mrs. McMurtry, from Kentucky, and two from Lycon County, Tennessee.

This leaves me well, with my best wishes for your good health.

Yours, respectfully,
HENRY J. ROBERTS.

The Kentucky Slave Family.

By the following notices, it will be perceived that our friend of the *Journal of Commerce* is still in the field—a volunteer in the cause of humanity. May he live a thousand years.

The Kentucky family will embark for Liberia as soon as circumstances will allow; probably in December or January next.

Daniel Williams of Newbern, N.

C., with his family, (the circumstances of whose liberation were noticed in our last number,) sailed from New York, for his new home in Liberia on the 30th of September, in the Barque Edgar.

AN INTERESTING CASE.—We submit the following to our benevolent readers, some of whom, we have no doubt, will esteem it a privilege to aid in accomplishing the object proposed. Only *three hundred dollars* is required here, to secure the emancipation and removal to Liberia, of an interesting family of eight persons, now in bondage, and worth, as property, \$3000. We shall be very happy to receive donations for the object, and will faithfully forward them to Rev. Mr. McLain, Secretary of the American Colonization Society, as proposed by the writer of the annexed letter to the editor, which, though not probably intended for publication, tells the story in a more effective manner than we could do it, if we tried. Moreover, it seems necessary that the *name* of the writer should be published, that the donors may see that there is no danger of their being imposed upon:

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 21, 1850.

Dear Sir:—Permit me, though an entire stranger, to present a case that has made a strong impression on my own mind. I have occasional access to your paper, and have found that you are a warm friend of African Colonization. Mr. Jacob Hikes, a farmer in this vicinity, has called on me and informed me that he has a woman and six children, the oldest 12 years of age, and the youngest an infant, whom he wishes to liberate, with a view to their emigration to the Republic of Liberia. They have just been valued by the

Assessor at \$2000. The difficulty in the way, however, is, that her husband, who lately belonged to an estate of a deceased lady, has just been sold to a gentleman who values him at \$1000; but, although he is in quite moderate circumstances, he offers to give him up for \$650. Mr. Hikes, besides giving up his own, proposes to give \$50 towards the purchase of the husband. Other gentlemen in the city and vicinity will give say \$200 or \$300 more. My object in writing is to know whether it would be possible to raise say \$300 in and around New York, to enable this man to go with his wife and their six children to Liberia, as they all desire to do. He is represented to me to be a very excellent man, intelligent and pious, and would make a very good citizen. His late mistress entrusted him with all her marketing and produce, which he sold for her, handling every year some hundreds, and even thousands of dollars. Had she not died suddenly he would have been free. Perhaps, through your columns, you might so present the case as to raise the money. As I am a stranger to you personally, I would state that I am editor of the Presbyterian Herald, and Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Domestic Missions of the Old School Presbyterian Assembly for the West. You may learn all about me by calling on Hon. Walter Lowrie, at the Mission Rooms in your city.

Yours truly,

W. W. HILL.

P. S.—The money, if received, might be deposited with Rev. Mr. McLain, Secretary of the American Colonization Society, at Washington.—*Journal of Commerce of September 27.*

THE KENTUCKY SLAVE FAMILY.—We have the pleasure to acknowl-

edge the receipt of \$170 towards the \$300 required for the emancipation and removal to Liberia, of the slave family of eight persons, near Louisville, Ky., mentioned in our last publication. All these donations were entirely unsolicited. There is one of \$100, one of \$50, and two of \$10 each. A full list will be published when the amount is completed. One of the smaller donations was accompanied by the following note:

Mr. Editor:—Noticing the paragraph, in reference to slaves, in your paper of the 27th inst., I thought of a gentleman, who seeing a cartman distressed at losing his horse in the dock, and a sympathising crowd, made a handsome collection for him on the spot by going around amongst them, and saying, "I am sorry \$5. How much are you sorry?"

Sympathising more than ten dollars for the Kentucky slave family, I enclose this amount, believing that others will be glad of an opportunity to make a small amount do much. For \$300 is to free three thousand dollars worth of slaves.

I thank you, in the name of humanity for the frequent use you give to charity, of your valuable columns.

S. A. S.

☞ One hundred and thirty dollars more is wanted. Who bids?—*Journal of Com.*, Sep. 28.

THE KENTUCKY SLAVE FAMILY.
—The following donations have been received towards the emancipation and colonization of a slave family of eight persons, owned (with the exception of the husband and father) by Jacob Hikes, a farmer residing near Louisville, Ky.—

Anonymous	\$ 10
W.	100
S. A. S.	10
S. A.	50

K. Y.	10
W. R. I.	5
Anonymous	25
J. G.	20
P. S. A. Y.	5

Total thus far . . . \$235
Leaving \$65 still deficient. The conduct of Mr. Hikes towards this family is extremely liberal. He not only proposes to free the wife and six children, worth, according to the appraisement of the assessors, \$2,000, and to support them for six months after their arrival in Liberia, on condition that the husband and father can accompany them, but he offers to give \$50 towards the emancipation of the latter. The aggregate of the benefactions of this Kentucky farmer for the cause of freedom is not less than \$2,500. The owner of the man offers to emancipate him for a much less sum (\$650) than his actual pecuniary value. Of this sum, \$350 has been, or will be, raised in Louisville and vicinity. The remaining \$300 was assigned to this city, and is all in hand except \$65. Who will help us to this sum?—*Journal of Com.*, Oct. 1.

HOLD ON!—ENOUGH.—We received yesterday \$95 for the emancipation and colonization of the slave family belonging in part to Jacob Hikes, near Louisville, Ky., being \$30 more than the amount required. The entire list of contributions for this object is as follows, viz:

Anonymous	\$ 10
W.	100
S. A. S.	10
S. A.	50
Mr. P. [before entered, K. Y.]	10
W. R. I.	5
Anonymous	25
J. G.	20
P. S. A. Y.	5
W. S. W.	65

U.	10
D.	10
M. by S.	10

Total \$330

The surplus \$30 will be applied towards the redemption of James Hallet, unless objected to by some of the donors in the course of this day. We have requested Rev. Mr. McLain, Secretary of the American Colonization Society, to draw on us at sight for \$300, and to send us a receipt for the same, which will be duly published. This is agreeable to the request of Rev. Mr. Hill, editor of the Louisville (Ky.) Presbyterian Herald, who made the application. The gentleman who gave the \$65 above acknowledged, added \$35 for James Hallet (total \$100,) accompanying the enclosure with the following note:

1st October, 1850.

DEAR SIR:—Enclosed is my check for one hundred dollars; sixty-five dollars of which, be pleased to appropriate (being the balance necessary) for the emancipation and colonization of the slave family of eight persons, belonging in part to Jacob Hikes, near Louisville, Kentucky. The residue, thirty-five dollars, you may appropriate towards the fund necessary to purchase the freedom of the slave James Hallet, belonging to Mrs. Brown, of Baltimore. I am exceedingly gratified that the *people* have determined that the *Constitution* of our country, and the *laws* under it, shall be faithfully observed and enforced. They are the arks of our safety. Had this determination been earlier, how much more the slave could have had the sympathy of the whole South. The proceedings and law-breaking propensities of certain of our fellow-citizens, regardless of the rights of property of others, solemnly guaranteed by the Constitution of our com-

mon country, has caused much mischief, and no permanent good. Let the laws be enforced, and then we shall strengthen the good men of the South, and in every other portion of the Union. The chains of slavery will gradually be relaxed, and many families will gladly emancipate their slaves, and send them to Liberia, where they will find a land of freedom, and rich in all the productions of life and commerce.

Why do our colored population hesitate to go to Liberia? A better country is nowhere to be found, and where, by the Providence of God, their fathers were located, and, by the protecting hand of the same Providence, their descendants may enjoy it unmolested, and be governed by laws of their own making. Are not our colored men willing to do something for themselves and their race? Here they have an opportunity of showing their patriotism and their determination to be *men*, by migrating at once to Liberia, where they will, in the course of time, become wealthy, and happiness will follow, to themselves and their families, to the remotest generations.

Liberia appears to me to be the Land of Promise for the colored race. In this country, they must be degraded; therefore, why longer delay the undertaking of an enterprise every way laudable and advantageous?

Would it not be a good idea to raise a fund, enough to purchase every slave that may be claimed by their masters, now in the free States, and who came before the enactment of the Fugitive Slave Bill, provided they should agree to go to Liberia?

I will willingly subscribe one thousand dollars for such an object, and to provide funds necessary to pay their expenses and passage to Liberia, through the agency of the

Colonization Society, provided there be a reasonable hope of accomplishing an object so truly beneficial to the African race.

The above ideas are at your disposition, but my name must not be used.—*Journal of Com.*, Oct. 2.

THE KENTUCKY SLAVE FAMILY.
—The annexed receipt from the Secretary of the American Colonization Society finishes our agency, we suppose, in the matter of the Kentucky slave family.

COLONIZATION ROOMS,
Washington City, Oct. 2, 1850.
\$300.—Received of Gerard Hal-

lock, Esq., three hundred dollars, being the amount collected by him from sundry persons in New York, to secure the freedom of a slave belonging to a gentleman residing near Louisville, Ky., and the colonization of him and his family, as per letter of the Rev. W. W. Hill, dated 21st September, 1850, and published in the *Journal of Commerce* of the 27th ult.

W. McLAIN,

Secretary and Treasurer,

A. C. S.

—*Journal of Commerce*, Oct. 4.

[From the Maryland Colonization Journal.]

Interrogatories in relation to Liberia.

WE have been requested by that ever constant friend of the cause, Mr. Moses Sheppard, to furnish answers to the following interrogatories, contained in a letter directed to him from a friend in Western Pennsylvania. As the writer surmises at the close, answers to them, more able and extended than our limits or ability will enable us to furnish, have long been in print and most extensively circulated throughout the land; yet, doubtless, there are many, like the writer, whose eyes they have not greeted, or whose attention they have not claimed.

This little Monthly Journal always contains answers more or less direct to some of them, and at this period, in particular, we are publishing a series of articles furnished in the *African Repository*, by Dr. Lugenbeel, long a resident of Liberia, giving very minute and interesting information on all points mooted. Our time and limits will compel us to be brief in our answers, and probably the purposes of the writer will be best answered thereby.

EXTRACT.

“A few questions present, since folding the within, which I feel inclined to offer; they are of a practical character, and if they can be favorably answered, it seems to me such information ought to be extensively diffused for the benefit of that part of our colored population, who have the sagacity to perceive their present social and political disabilities, and may feel inclined to take a step having reference to their own benefit and that of their posterity.

1st. What is the geographical position of Liberia?

2d. What is the character of its climate, and actual temperature?

3d. What are its native resources and commercial facilities?

4th. What hazard does an American colored man incur in attempting to become acclimated?

5th. What opportunity has a stranger of getting employment by which he may support his family, and what is the nature of that business?

6th. Is any bounty or provision offered to emigrants for a time?

7th. What is the form of government adopted or likely so to be?

8th. What is the state or tone of general society?

9th. What religious sects are organized, and what relative proportion of the inhabitants make profession of religion?

10th. Is general attention directed to the necessity and practice of primary education?

11th. Should a colored man and family conclude to emigrate, what steps should he pursue, so as to accomplish it with most advantage and economy, where should he embark, and what would be the expense per head?

These are enquiries, supposed to be appropriate to a man inclined to emigration—if the answers of them should involve too much labor, do not feel any obligation to attend to it, or perhaps answers to them may already be in print, and I am at fault for not having seen them. H."

Question 1. What is the geographical position of Liberia?

Question 2. What is the character of its climate and actual temperature?

Liberia, including the "Republic of Liberia," proper, and "Maryland in Liberia," a colony founded by the State of Maryland, embraces an extent of sea coast of West Africa, of about 600 miles, included between 4 and 7° of north latitude, and 7 and 13° of west longitude. Its coast-line from the most northern limits, runs nearly south-east to Cape Palmas, thence easterly some degrees north, to its eastern-most bounds. The inland boundaries of the Republic and Colony, so far as actual purchase has been made and jurisdiction exercised, vary from twenty to one hundred miles; but they may be considered commensurate with the demands of the Liberians, most inland tribes being anxious for annex-

ation. The coast line embraces many very important places, among which may be mentioned Gallinas, the northernmost limits of the Republic, till very lately the largest slave mart north of the Bight of Benin. Grand Cape Mount, some fifty miles south-east of Gallinas, a mountain of from one to two thousand feet elevation, directly on the coast. Cape Mesurado, sixty miles farther down the coast, on which is built the town of Monrovia, the Capital of the Republic, is a promontory of some two or three hundred feet elevation, and more than ten miles in circumference, and is perhaps, the most beautiful site for a city in West Africa. Bassa Cove, the second coast settlement is still sixty miles further down. This place, perhaps, affords the best anchorage ground and boat landing in Liberia. Between this and Cape Palmas, and about 100 miles from either place, is Sinou, a settlement made by emigrants from Louisiana and Mississippi, which promises to be a very pleasant and flourishing town.—Cape Palmas is the point of land at which the coast-line changes its course from south-east to east or east-north-east. Here is located the town of Harper, the Capital of Maryland in Liberia, a beautiful town on the point of the Cape, handsomely elevated, commanding both the windward and leeward coast. East of Harper are no colonial settlements. Immediately on the sea board, Liberia is generally low, but varied with occasional promontories and elevations. The land, however, soon rises, and hills and mountains can always be distinguished in clear weather by the naked eye from the deck of a coasting vessel. The beach is shelving in most places and vessels can always anchor in ten fathoms or less, at a suitable dis-

tance for commercial purposes.—There are few harbors or bays sheltered from the sea or from the winds; in fact they are hardly needed, as vessels with good ground-tackling can anchor all along the coast at all seasons.

Several large rivers enter the sea, within the limits of Liberia, none of which, however, are navigable to any considerable distance, as the first rise or steppe in the table lands, generally commences within twenty miles of the beach, thereby causing a fall which necessarily obstructs navigation. The mouths of the rivers, however, generally afford better boat landing than is to be found on the beach. Small vessels too, are able to enter most of them for purposes of trade and to make repairs. The country, inland, is handsomely diversified with hills and valleys, well situated to grain and pasturage. It is well watered and furnishes a heavy growth of forest trees suitable for all purposes, as house and ship building. Of the mineral resources of the country, little is yet known, although iron ore is abundant, and no doubt can be wrought to advantage. The climate of Liberia, is one of the most pleasant and uniform of any in the world, the thermometer not varying during the whole year over 18 degrees, and seldom over six in the twenty-four hours. The seasons are divided into the *rainy* and *dry*, the former coming about the middle of March, intermitting a month or six weeks in July and August, closing about the middle of October. The remainder of the year constitutes what is called the dry season. The rains are not continual, for many days together none falls, and it mostly falls at night; occasionally showers of rain occur in the dry

season, but seldom, the heavy dews being a substitute for it. In the dry season, Fahrenheit's thermometer, generally ranges during the twenty-four hours from 78 to 84: during the rains from 70 to 76—seldom varying two degrees from one day to another at the same hour, and never exceeding the extremes above given over two degrees.

Question 3. What are its native resources and commercial facilities?*

Liberia produces and is capable of producing every variety of tropical grain, vegetable, and fruit in the known world; at least in all trials made, no failure has yet occurred—and doubtless, it is capable of producing to advantage under favorable circumstances, all vegetable articles of commerce that are shipped from tropical countries, drugs, dyes, spices, &c. &c. We are aware that this may be considered a sweeping assertion; but we believe it can be verified. As all may not be acquainted with even the names of the tropical productions, we will enumerate the most important of what we have seen growing and know to have been grown in Liberia. Rice, the staple article of food, raised on all locations high or low, not dependent on overflowing of the land, but upon the periodical rains. Sweet-potatoes of very large and abundant growth. Cassada, a root resembling the sweet-potato, and next in importance to rice, as an article of African diet.—Yams, a large and valuable root, somewhat resembling the potato. Plantain, of which it is estimated one-half acre will provision fifty laborers during the year. Indian corn, beans, in variety, arrow-root, tomatoes, egg-plant, banana, oranges, lemons, limes, sour-sop, mango, coconuts, and a great variety of other garden vegetables and fruits. The

*On this point, we refer the reader to "Sketches of Liberia, No. 4," commencing on the 257th page of this Journal.—*Ed.*

sugar cane is indigenous to Liberia, also the coffee, they are both cultivated by the colonists, and promise to become articles of export. The Liberian coffee is pronounced equal to any in the world. Of the drugs and dyes, little is known, except the camwood, a very important dye, and the black and red peppers, the latter of which is grown in great abundance and shipped as merchandise. Camwood grows in great abundance, a short way inland, and has ever formed an important article of export. The palm oil, however, manufactured by the natives from the nut of a species of the palm, has been, thus far, the most important article of export from Liberia, and the demand for it promises to increase; there can be no limit to its production. Having mentioned the articles of vegetable diet, it may be well to enumerate the animals which furnish meat for the table, which are nearly the same as in this country, viz: neat cattle, sheep, goats, hogs, a variety of ducks and fowls.--- Several varieties of deer constitute the principal wild game used as food.

Question 4th. What hazard does an American colored man incur, in attempting to become acclimated?

Every immigrant to Liberia, is, within three weeks of his arrival, subjected to an attack of the African coast fever, which is in most cases, a disease of considerable severity in its early attacks, gradually changing its form from a remittent to an intermittent fever. It generally confines the patient to his bed a week on its first and second attacks, some, however, but a day or two, others are not confined all, but have a slight intermitting fever or *fever* and *ague*, which readily yields to medical treatment. Of the proportion of fatal cases at the present time, one can hardly judge, but, as

the country becomes settled, the inhabitants possessed of more of the comforts of life, and the character and treatment of the disease better understood, the mortality is, and will be greatly lessened. Perhaps, we might say, about the same proportion of cases prove fatal now, as in those removing from this State to Louisiana, or of New Englanders, who remove to the malarious districts in Western New York or Ohio.

Question 5th. What opportunity has a stranger of getting employment by which he may support his family, and what is the nature of that business?

Question 6. Is any bounty or provision offered to emigrants for a time?

The colonization Societies propose to send out all proper applicants for emigration free of charge, to furnish them with a house or house-room, provisions, medicine, nursing, &c., for six months after their arrival in Liberia without compensation. Each adult head of a family or single person, is also entitled to draw five acres of land of the public domain, for which he or she is to have a good title deed in two years, on the condition that the same is properly enclosed and has a good comfortable house erected on it. This much is guaranteed by the Colonization Societies. It not unfrequently happens, however, that, in case of misfortune, as protracted illness, the loss of the head of a family or other causes, more is done by the Society or government; the supply of rations may be extended to a longer period, assistance may be rendered towards building a house, enclosing the lot or something equivalent. It therefore appears that every emigrant is placed in a situation to furnish himself with provision from his own lot, certainly within a short period after the ex-

piration of the six months of support. After that, he can avail himself of any opportunities that may offer fitting his capacity. Most good mechanics, for which there are usually a demand in all new countries, can do well here, such as carpenters, blacksmiths, brick makers, masons, ship and boat builders, shoemakers, tanners, silversmiths, &c. &c. If the emigrant be a mechanic, he may, at his option, instead of the five acres in the country, have a town lot of sufficient dimensions for dwelling, shop, and out buildings.

Should the emigrant be disposed to till the soil, he has that on which he can commence operations at once, and is sure to be the only recipient of the fruit of his toil. If he has capital and capacity for commerce, the door is open for him.—Liberia has just assumed the sovereignty of an immense extent of coast line, and excluded all foreign traders, except under a special permit. To supply this traffic along the coast, heretofore in the hands of foreigners, requires a capital which Liberia cannot hope to possess for years. Therefore, to those capable of carrying on a regular commercial business, an opportunity offers, seldom surpassed in the annals of trade—and to none is it offered freely but the citizen of Liberia.

Independent of commerce, agriculture and the mechanic arts, other avenues of labor are open and opening to the Liberian immigrants as well as in all other new countries, which it is unnecessary to mention.

Question 7th. What is the form of government adopted, or likely so to be?

A Democratic Republic, bearing a strong analogy to that of the United States, and "likely so to be."

Question 8th. What is the state and tone of general society?

Most visitors to the Liberian Colonies express their surprise at the high tone of the better class of society. Order and strict obedience to the law and constituted authorities uniformly prevails. The personal deportment of the better class is not only respectable, but polished. The females of this class are moral and virtuous—generally possessing the manners and address of well-bred females in this country.

The lower orders, for grades in society are pretty well established in Liberia, may be justly considered a moral and orderly people. It is not unfrequently remarked by visitors who have spent many days on shore, that they have not met with a drunken person, or heard a profane word while in the Colony.—Perhaps, the more prominent vices in Liberia are indolence and licentiousness; but, in this respect, it may most favorably compare with any settlement in the Southern States or the West Indies.

Question 9th. What religious sects are organized, and what relative proportion of the inhabitants make profession of religion?

Religion of all kinds is tolerated, and the following named sects have been established, commencing with the most numerous, viz: Methodists, Baptists, Presbyterians, and Episcopalians. All of them have churches and regular places of public worship. The number of churches is probably far greater than is actually needed for the accommodation of the people, as is the case in this country. Probably a larger proportion of the Liberians are members of some Christian Church than any other people in the world. Recently, a member of the Colony at Cape Palmas was asked, in a public meeting in this city, how many of the adult colonists were members of the church in his town. After a few

moments' reflection, he answered that he could much more readily tell how many were not members.

Question 10th. Is general attention directed to the necessity and practice of primary education?

Very much so. Every settlement has its school or schools; and they are generally well attended—not altogether by the children of the Colonists, but also by many native children, living in the families of Colonists. In the Maryland Colony, they passed a law imposing a fine on all parents and guardians who should not send their children or wards to school, unless prevented by some special cause.

Question 11th. Should a colored man and family conclude to emigrate, what steps should he pursue, so as to accomplish it with most advantage and economy—where should he embark, and what would be the expense per head?

As before remarked, the Colonization Societies take the emigrant out gratuitously, and a person wishing to go should address the Agent of the Society, expressing his wishes. He will then be informed how soon he can have an opportunity of embarking, and from what port. Vessels sail from New Orleans,

Savannah, Charleston, Norfolk, Baltimore, and New York. The applicant would doubtless be desired to go in the one to sail from the port nearest his residence, or to which he could proceed with the least trouble and expense. He would be allowed to take with him the tools of his trade or calling, most compact articles of furniture, bedding, wearing apparel, &c., free of cost. If he desired to take merchandize or large furniture, as bureaus or the like, he would be charged freight on the same. The answer to this question might be pursued to a great extent, varying with every individual case, but, probably, as much has been said on it as was expected or desired by the writer. Special enquiries, in individual cases, would always receive full answers if addressed to the Agents of the Colonization Societies. If the applicant resides in Maryland, which State acts, in this matter, independent of all other States, he should address Dr. JAMES HALL, *Gen'l. Agt. Md. State Col. Society, Baltimore*; if he belongs out of the State of Maryland, he should address the Rev. WM. McLAIN, *Secretary American Colonization Society, Washington, D. C.*

[From the Colonization Herald.]

Monument to Gov. Buchanan.

THOSE who are familiar with the history of the colonization cause, cannot but have noticed with what unwearied, self-sacrificing and assiduous labors, both in Africa and America, the late Thomas Buchanan, Esq., endeavored to promote its interest.

It is not our intention at this time, to extol this youthful martyr to the amelioration of the condition of the colored race in this country, of the

unnumbered millions of Africa, and his unceasing and determined efforts, on all occasions, to suppress the accursed slave trade. Our design is to solicit aid in answer to the following appeal from the ladies of Bassa Cove. They ask for a monument to mark the spot where rest the ashes of their late eminent ruler. It was at this place Governor B. died, on the 3d September, 1841, of the African fever, and there re-

pose all that remains of him on earth, except the glory of his benevolent career.

We commend the petition to the consideration of those who take a lively interest in matters pertaining to the Republic of Liberia. As the residents of that young Commonwealth are necessarily limited in their worldly means—and it would appear, from their letters, in that particular only—no great assistance can be expected from them. Let the friends therefore of colonization, and of this good man (who at the early age of 32 fell a martyr to his enlightened zeal and love for the welfare of the black man,) act with a like warm and generous spirit to that possessed by the lamented departed, so that something handsome and honorable to all engaged, may be speedily raised to mark the place of his sepulchre.

The contributions of those so disposed will be thankfully received and religiously applied, on their being forwarded to either of the Colonization Society's Offices in Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore or Washington City.

"We, the ladies of Bassa Cove, humbly beseech that the Board would be so kind as to assist us in getting a tombstone for his Excellency, Governor T. Buchanan—for

he was our instructor, lawgiver, benefactor, protector, and as a father loveth his children, so he loved us; and it is the only thing that we can do for him. We humbly beseech the kind assistance of the kind friends at home, to have the goodness to condescend so much as to notice this letter; in particular, to grant us this favor in sending us a suitable tombstone.

You know our situation. We want one as reasonable as possible, and will, if life lasts, make returns for it in such articles as we are able to pay, such productions of the country as will be of service to you.

Please be so kind as to have his name inscribed on the stone, as there is no engraver here. Please put on whatever else you may see proper.

This is our most humble desire, and we remain yours, respectfully,

Mrs. Leah Beard, Miss M. Humphreys, Mrs. F. P. Davis, Mrs. Ann Wadkins, Mrs. E. J. Hennings, Miss E. M. Beard, Mrs. O. A. Lalour, Mrs. J. E. Stiles, Mrs. S. E. Nutter, Mrs. F. Hover, Mrs. R. F. Stevens, Mrs. C. Denison, Miss M. Howland, Mrs. E. Harland, Mrs. Nancy Caradus, Mrs. Mary House, Mrs. Jane Williams, Mrs. Ann M. Mayes, Mrs. Silva Mayes.

The Bark Edgar for Liberia.

WE understand that this fine vessel, chartered conjointly by the New York State Colonization Society, and E. J. Roy, a Liberian merchant, was cleared on Saturday, with a list of more than thirty passengers, and full of freight.

It will be gratifying to those who so liberally responded to the appeal of Daniel Williams, the slave engineer of Newbern, that he arrived on

Thursday, with his wife and ten children, and grand-children, and having received his manumission papers, is prepared to enter upon the full enjoyment of liberty in the free Republic of Liberia.

The vessel is lying, this morning, in the East River, and expects to sail to-day.—*Journal of Commerce*, Sept. 30.

[From the Colonization Herald.]

The Grave of Buchanan.

WE have the pleasure of presenting to our readers, and the admirers of heroic self-consecration to the cause of philanthropy, the following beautiful lines, from the Poetess of America. The tribute which it pays to the memory of Buchanan is justly deserved. His name, his deeds, and his praise, are interwoven with the very existence of Liberia—and “ages yet unborn” shall hear his worth and revere and cherish his memory.

THE GRAVE OF BUCHANAN.

“As we rambled near the village of Bassa, we came to a secluded spot, under a cluster of trees, near the banks of the Benson, where was a solitary grave. This was no other than that of his Excellency, Thomas Buchanan, the late lamented Governor of Liberia.”—*Letter of Rev. J. Rambo.*

Whose is yon grave, where branches
Of tropic shrub and tree? [wave
The quiet river flowing near,
In silent majesty:

While dimly seen, the shades between,
A distant village stands—
I ask, whose noteless grave is that,
Scooped in the sultry sands?

Then, o'er my soul, a whisper stole
From memory's sacred cell;

And forth a treasured image came,
That years had garnered well.

Unsealed the dark and flashing eye,
Uprose the form of grace—
Buchanan!—dost thou slumber here
In this sequestered place?

No gushing tear-drop marked thy dust,
From a fond mother's eye;
But suffering Afric mourned for thee
With throes of agony:

For thee, who in her pressing need,
A hero's might displayed,
And with a statesman's studious thought
Her early councils swayed.

Oh! earthly fame! it matters not
The towering fane to rear,
Or proudly swell the trumpet blast
For dying crowds to hear—

And grave a name on marble tomb,
For time to eat away,
And cast those motives into shade,
That wait the judgment day:

For though Benevolence may toil
Long 'neath the opposing blast,
And unrewarded seem to sink
In martyrdom at last—

Yet shall its holy annals find
A glorious seal on high,
And win the plaudit of the Judge
Who ruleth earth and sky.

L. H. S.

[For the African Repository.]

Sketches of Liberia.—No. 6.

BY DR. J. W. LUGENBEEL.

PRODUCTIONS—*Continued.*—One of the most important and valuable indigenous articles of the vegetable kingdom in inter-tropical Africa, is the *Palm*; which is one of the most remarkable and useful trees in the world. There are two or three species of the palm in Liberia; one of which, by its towering height and graceful appearance, attracts particular attention. The tree which yields the nuts from which oil is extracted, seldom grows to the height of more than twenty-five feet. It resembles the cocoanut tree, having, like that, long leaves or bran-

ches, which are attached to the upper part of the body of the tree, and which hang in graceful curves. The fruit grows in clusters or branches, near the base of the stalks of the leaves. The nut is oval, about an inch long; and when ripe, is of a deep red color. The oil is extracted from the pulp of the nut, which yields very abundantly. It is manufactured by the natives; and several hundred thousand gallons are annually exported from Liberia. Palm trees may be seen in every part of Liberia, adorning the hills and valleys; and furnishing not

only great quantities of oil for exportation, as well as for domestic uses, but yielding a variety of other useful substances;—a peculiar beverage called “palm wine,” which is procured by tapping the tree, and which in taste very much resembles wine-whey; also a substance which grows at the top of the tree, called “palm-cabbage”; and which, when boiled, has an agreeable taste;—and from the fibres of the leaves, the natives get materials for making baskets, hats, &c. Palm oil is extensively used by the Liberians as a substitute for sperm oil and candles; and also in culinary operations, as a substitute for lard and butter. And, for all needful purposes, to which those articles are applied, it answers very well. The average price of palm oil in Liberia is about thirty-three cents a gallon.

Another valuable tree, which is indigenous and peculiar to intertropical Africa, is the *Cam wood*; which grows abundantly in the forests, about a hundred miles from the coast. This is one of the most valuable dye-woods in the world; and hundreds of tons are annually exported from Liberia.

The *Palma-cristi*, the seeds of which yield *castor oil*, is also indigenous in Liberia; and I have no doubt that the regular cultivation of this valuable shrub would richly repay the laborer for the little trouble which it would require.

The tree which yields the medicinal balsam, called *Copaiva*, may also be seen occasionally growing wild in the forests of Liberia; and I doubt not that the juice might be collected in sufficient quantities, to become a valuable article of exportation.

Several species of the *Acacia* (Gum Arabic tree) grow in Liberia; and some of the gum is of superior quality.

I have seen some specimens of *Olibanum*, (Frankincense,) which, as the natives informed me, were collected from large trees which grow abundantly in the forest.

I have frequently seen the *Caoutchouc* or

Gum-elastic tree growing in Liberia; some of which are forty-feet, or more, in height.

The forests of Liberia also furnish many different kinds of valuable timber, well suited for ship or boat building, cabinet work, and all the various operations in carpentry; the principal of which are Wistmore, Brimstone, Rose-wood, Mulberry, Bastard Mahogany, Saffron, Mangrove, African Oak, Hickory, Poplar, Persimmon and Sassa-wood. Some of these make very beautiful cabinet work.

A considerable variety of medicinal plants, besides those to which I have alluded, may be found in Liberia; among which is the *Croton Tiglium*, a small tree or shrub, with spreading branches, yielding a capsular fruit, from the seeds of which the Croton oil is extracted.

ANIMALS.—The principal *wild animals* which infest the forests or rivers of Liberia, are the Elephant, Leopard, Hippopotamus, Crocodile, Porcupine, Wild Hog, Boa Constrictor, several species of the Deer, and several species of the Ape.

Elephants are quite numerous about a hundred miles back in the interior; and the natives make a regular business of hunting and killing them, for the *ivory* of which their tusks are composed. These animals were formerly frequently seen in the vicinity of some of the settlements; but they now seldom come within fifty miles of the sea-coast.

Leopards are occasionally seen prowling about the outskirts of some of the settlements; and they sometimes carry away small domesticated animals at night. But they are much less numerous and troublesome, than formerly. They never attack a person, except after having been wounded.

Hippopotami are occasionally seen on the banks of the river, some of them of immense size—weighing a thousand pounds or more. They are sometimes killed by the natives. They are harmless animals; and

they always endeavor to escape, when interrupted, by plunging into the water.

Crocodiles (erroneously called *Alligators*) are frequently seen basking in the sunshine on the banks of the rivers, or on the little rocky islands. They always make their escape into the water, when approached by a person on shore, or in a boat or canoe.

Boa Constrictors are sometimes killed in the forests in Liberia. The largest I ever saw was fifteen feet long, and fifteen inches in circumference. Much larger ones have been killed. I never heard of their attacking an individual. Serpents, however, are much less numerous in Liberia than is generally supposed; and poisonous snakes are perhaps less common than in many parts of the United States.

Deer are very numerous; and they afford excellent venison.

Monkeys are found in great numbers in the forests. I have seen a dozen, or more, at one time, jumping from tree to tree, with great dexterity. Several species of the ape tribe are occasionally caught by the natives; among which is the *Chimpanzee*, so remarkable for its near approximation in appearance to the human race. Some of these "wild men of the woods" have been seen as large as an ordinary sized man. The largest that I ever saw was about the size of a child two or three years old. The old ones are never caught, and are seldom killed. They are very powerful, as well as very active.

Besides these, the *Guana*, the *Ichneumon*, the *Sloth*, the beautiful and ever-changing *Chamelion*, many varieties of *Lizards*, and several species of *Ants* may frequently be seen.

One variety or species of ants is very remarkable, in consequence of the immense conical mounds of earth which they rear, and in which they make their nests. These mounds are sometimes ten or twelve feet

high, and eight or ten feet in diameter at the base. These ants are about the size of the large black ant in the United States. The *queen*, however, is much larger—some of them two inches in length and nearly two inches in circumference. In the interior of the mounds, about half-way from the bottom, is a large vaulted chamber, the floor of which is very hard and smooth. In the centre of the floor is the nest, in the inmost recess of which, lives the queen in luxurious ease, accompanied by the king, whose size does not vary much from the ordinary ant, but who is easily recognized by a striking difference in physical conformation. Whenever the queen dies, or is captured, all the ants desert the hill; which is left to "crumble into dust again." Many of these deserted mounds may be seen in almost every part of Liberia.

Another species of ants (familiarily known by the name of *Drivers*) is still more remarkable. They are about the size of the black ant of America—that is, about one fourth to one half of an inch in length. They may frequently be seen marching along, in the most systematic order, and regularity of movement. They move in a solid compact column of great length; and they appear to be under the direction of able leaders and rigid disciplinarians. No common obstacle turns them out of their course; and whoever is so unfortunate as to come in their line of march, will have to pay for his temerity; and will be reminded to be more careful in future. Hundreds seize fiercely on the intruding foot; and the unwary object of their vengeance is compelled to retreat from the scene of attack. These tiny warriors are very troublesome; but they are exceedingly useful in expelling noxious vermin from every place into which they may enter in the course of their perambulations. Whenever a battalion of drivers enters a dwelling house,

the inmates are obliged, for the time, to yield undisputed possession, at least of that part of the house which the little warriors may be searching. They are not, however, always unwelcome visitors; for they never fail to expel rats, mice, and every species of vermin; making a clean sweep as they go. Whenever they come to a small water-course, the larger and stronger ones dexterously form themselves into an arch, by clinging to each other; thus making a bridge, over which the smaller ones pass dry shod. Even in their ordinary march over level ground, they seem to cling to each other in a solid phalanx; the stronger ones occupying the flanks, and arching themselves over the weaker ones, who occupy the centre, and who are thus protected by the others.

All kinds of animals, both large and small, are afraid of drivers; nor have they any regard to size, in the objects of their warfare. They are very useful in chasing away or killing snakes, lizards, scorpions, centipedes, &c., which, were it not for the drivers, would be exceedingly troublesome, and even dangerous. Whenever they visit a house, they search it all over, and expel every living, moving thing, that they find; after which, they retire peaceably, and yield possession to the former occupants. They make their nests beneath the surface of the ground; and I presume they sally forth from their quarters only in search of food; at which times, the line of march is sometimes a hundred yards, or more, in length.

The principal *domesticated animals* in Liberia, are *Bullocks* or *Beeves*, *Cows*, *Sheep*, *Goats*, *Swine*, *Geese*, *Turkeys*, *Ducks*, and *Chickens*.

Beeves are frequently brought into the settlements for sale by the natives, and they are sometimes raised by the citizens.

They may be raised easily in any desirable quantity.

Cows are numerous, but they do not give much milk. Some of the cows which are brought from the interior, one or two hundred miles from the coast, are as large as ordinary cows in the United States; but they do not give half so much milk. If properly attended to, however, I think they would afford milk much more plentifully.

Sheep and *goats* can be very easily raised in Liberia—as easily, perhaps, as in any other part of the world; and they both afford good wholesome animal food. The sheep are covered with hair instead of wool. The goats furnish very good milk.

Swine do not thrive so well in Liberia as in some parts of the United States; but they can be raised in sufficient abundance for the wants of the people.

Geese and *Ducks* may be raised without any more difficulty than in the United States; and within a few years past *Turkeys* have become much more plentiful than they formerly were.

Perhaps in no other part of the world can *Chickens* be raised more easily and more plentifully, than in Liberia. With very little trouble, every family may always have a sufficient supply of chickens.

Horses are plentiful in the interior, within three hundred miles of the coast, but they do not thrive well in the settlements; perhaps in consequence principally of the want of proper management. They are occasionally brought down by the natives, and some of them are very beautiful. They are small—seldom more than twelve hands high. I am quite satisfied that they never can be used to much advantage, as draft animals, in the present settlements of Liberia. But for all necessary purposes, the native oxen can be used as a substitute for horses. I have seen some of the small bullocks broken to the yoke, and working

steadily and effectually. The Liberians, however, have not yet given much attention to the breaking and working of oxen—by no means as much as they ought to

give. I trust that the time may not be distant, when the plough and the cart will be much more extensively used, than at present.

List of Emigrants

Per Bark Edgar, for Bassa Cove, Liberia, shipped by the N. Y. State Col. Society, to the care of Stephen A. Benson, Esq., and Dr. James S. Smith. Sailed Oct. 2, 1850, from the port of New York.

No.	Names and residence.	Age	Slave or free	Occupation.	Education.	Religion.
1	Dan'l Williams, Newbern N. C.	51	slave	engineer & tanner,	reads,	Meth.
2	Betsey, (wife,) " "	40	free	general work,	"	"
3	Samuel, (son,) " "	19	"	mason,	"	"
4	Harlan, (daughter,) " "	17	"	"	"	"
5	Catharine, " "	15	"	"	"	"
6	Lydia, " "	13	"	"	"	"
7	Elizabeth, " "	12	"	"	"	"
8	Daniel, (son,) " "	10	"	"	"	"
9	Charles, " "	3	"	"	"	"
10	Charlotte Freeman (grandchild)	4	"	"	"	"
11	Nathan " }	2	"	"	"	"
12	Lorett " } twins, "	2	"	"	"	"
13	Daniel Benson, Boston, Mass.	31	"	laborer,	read&write	Meth.
14	Nancy " (wife,) Albany, N. Y.	30	"	general work,	none,	"
15	Susan A. Johnson, Hartf'd, Conn.	22	"	dress-maker,	read&write	Cong.
16	Henry M. West, Brockport, N. Y.	20	"	farmer,	good,	Bapt.
17	Wm. White, Malone, N. Y.	31	"	"	read&write	"
18	Mary Frances White, (child)	6	"	"	"	"
19	James Barnwright, Philada. Pa.	21	"	general work,	" "	none
20	Jeremiah Dixon, " "	33	"	" "	" "	Bapt.
21	Francis Mann, " "	42	"	" "	" "	"
22	James Johnson, " "	21	"	sailor,	" "	none
23	Charles Spencer, " "	20	"	"	read poorly	Bapt.
24	Barney Lewis, Williamsb'g, N. Y.	40	"	general work,	" "	none
25	Elizabeth " (wife,) " "	26	"	dress-maker,	good,	R. Cath.
26	Manuel " (child) " "	5	"	"	"	"
27	Edward " " " "	4	"	"	"	"
28	David Pearson, Bedford, L. I.	52	"	general work,	read&write	Bapt.
29	Wm. Jones, Philada. Pa.	25	"	barber & carpenter,	none,	none
30	Sophia " (wife,) " "	23	"	seamstress,	read&write	R. Cath.
31	Voltaire Green, Lancaster, Pa.	31	"	general work,	reads,	none
32	James ———, Africa.	32	"	a crew man,	"	"

NOTE.—Daniel Williams was redeemed by the N. Y. Col. Society, for \$400; and manumitted, from Amos Wade, of Newbern, N. C.

Report of the N. Y. State Col. Society,

From July 15, to Oct. 15, 1850.

Donations received at the Office.		Newark, Ohio.—J Dill,	
		per Mr. St. Clair, of N. Y. Tribune.....	
1850.			2 00
July 16—Addison, N. Y.—Mrs. Scofield.....	4 00	Aug. 6—N. York City—William Manderville.....	25 00
" 22—New York City, A poor widow's offering, per Rev. Dr. Hardenburgh,	50	" 17—Geneva, N. Y.—Samuel Foot.....	10 00
" 30—Newburgh, N. Y.—Rev. Mr. Hall.....	5 00	" 5—Schenectady, N. Y.—Rev. Dr. Backus,.....	20 00
		Mrs. Washington,.....	5 00

	D. Boyd,	5 00		burgh, Orange Co., N. Y., Rev. Robert McCarter, Pastor,	13 50
	Mrs. Linn,	5 00		July 17—R. D. Ch. Warwick, Orange Co., N. Y., Rev. T. H. Vandevere, Pastor,	15 28
Aug. 6—	Rome, N. Y.—Hon. W. Foster,	20 00		" 20—R. D. Church—Beaver Dam, Chemung Co., Wm. Demarest, Pastor,	1 89
	Henry Stryker,	20 00		" 22—O. S. P. Ch.—Madison Avenue, N. Y., Rev. Wm. Bannard, Pastor,	81 25
	C. Comstock, Esq.,	5 00		" 22—R. D. Ch.—Leeds, Green Co., N. Y., Wm. R. Betts, Pastor,	9 50
" 7—	Geneva, N. Y.—Henry Dwight,	10 00		" 23—M. E. Ch.—New Hackensack, Duches Co., N. Y., Rev. C. Vanbleef, Pastor,	9 38
" 11—	Niagara Falls,—Albert H. Potter,	50 00		" 23—O. S. P. Ch.—Mori-ches, Suffolk Co., L. I., Rev. H. M. Parsons, Pastor,	12 50
	Peter B. Potter,	20 00		" 23—O. S. P. Ch.—Red Mills, Putnam Co., N. Y., Rev. J. S. P. Hyndshaw, Pastor,	3 00
	A. S. Potter,	10 00		" 25—R. D. Ch.—Kingston, Ulster Co., N. Y., Rev. J. C. Hoes, Pastor,	38 76
	Cash,	1 00		" 30—R. D. Ch.—Kinderhook, Columbia Co., N. Y., Rev. B. Vanzant, Pastor,	16 53
	Cash,	1 00		" 30—Congreg'l. Ch.—New Preston, Conn., Rev. Hollis Read, Pastor,	16 50
	Parkhurst Whitney,	10 00		" 30—Pres. Ch.—Peekskill, West Chester Co., N. Y., D. Halliday, Pastor,	25 00
	J. F. Trott,	5 00		Aug. 1—R. D. Ch.—Gravesend, L. I., Rev. A. J. Labagh, Pastor,	17 00
	Cash,	2 00		" 2—R. D. Ch.—Bloomfield, N. J., Rev. Geo. P. Duffield, Pastor,	33 37
" 10—	Rochester, N. Y.—Ebenezer Ely,	50 00		" 3—R. D. Ch.—Market St., N. Y. City, Rev. Dr. Ferris, Pastor,	12 41
	A. Gardner,	10 00		" 3—R. D. Ch.—Market St., N. Y. City, A. Card, Rev. Dr. Ferris, Pastor,	50 00
	F. Star, Esq.,	30 00		" 7—R. D. Ch.—North, Additional, to collection July 12, Dr. DeWitt, Pastor,	1 00
	A. Samson,	10 00			
	F. Clark,	10 00			
	L. A. Ward,	5 00			
	George Gould,	2 00			
	Thomas Kempshall,	2 00			
	Mrs. A. Samson,	2 00			
	George Drummond,	1 00			
	B. W. Hardy,	1 00			
	J. K. Jerome,	1 00			
" 26—	Utica, N. Y.—Mrs. Susan Baggs,	10 00			
	Hon. J. T. Spencer,	5 00			
	W. S. Bacon,	5 00			
	Mrs. Seymour,	3 00			
	A. Wood,	2 00			
	A friend,	5 00			
	Mrs. M. F. Dean,	1 00			
	W. Willard,	1 00			
	E. Ferguson,	0 50			
	A Lady of Pres. Ch'h,	1 00			
Sept. 10—	Cattskill, N. Y.—F. N. Wilson,	10 00			
" 14—	Fairfield, Conn.—A. G. Jennings,	2 00			
" 17—	New York City—Rev. Mr. Blair,	2 00			
" 17—	Freehold, N. J.—Mrs. S. T. Ray,	50 00			
" 24—	New York City.—Miss Winifred Post,	50 00			
Oct. 9—	Ithaca, N. Y.—William Halsey, Esq.,	5 00			
" 9—	Trumansburgh, N. Y.—Herman Camp,	50 00			
" 15—	Rock City.—Dutches Co.—Donation, J. G. Schults,	3 00			
		565 00			

Collections in Churches, &c.

July 17—Union Church—New-

Aug. 8—M.E. Ch.—Buttermilk Falls, N. Y., Rev. J. P. Hermance, Pastor,	3 60
“ 15—M.E. Ch.—Hartsville, N. Y., Rev. J. Ham, Pastor,	2 00
“ 19—M. E. Ch.—Mellen-ville Circuit, N. Y., Conference, Rev. Den- ton Keeber, Pastor,..	4 00
“ 19—R. D. Ch.—Nyscay-una, New York, Rev. H. A. Raymond, Pastor.....	5 00
“ 27—R. D. Ch.—Berea, Or-ange Co., N. Y., Rev. J. B. Teneyck, Pas- tor,.....	8 00
“ 31—R. D. Ch.—Gilboa, Scholharrie Co., N. Y., Rev. L. A. Van Dyck, Pastor,.....	6 00
“ 4—Ref. D. Ch.—Schenecta- dy, N. Y., Rev. Mr. Taylor, Pastor,.....	12 63
“ 4—Pres. Ch.—Schenecta- dy, N. Y., Rev. J. T. Bachus, Pastor,..	61 10
“ 18—1 Pres. Ch.—Roches- ter N. Y., Rev. J. H. McIlvane, Pastor,...	33 39
“ 18—2 Pres. Ch.—Roches- ter, N. Y., Rev. J. B. Shaw, Pastor,.....	13 56
“ 18—4 Pres. Ch.—Roches- ter, N. Y., Rev. M. J. Hickock, Pastor,	25 00
“ 25—R. D. Ch.—Utica, N. Y., Rev. Dr. Wiley, Pastor,	37 00
Sept. 6—Pres. Ch.—Malone, L. Membership of Rev.S. R. Woodruff, Pastor,	30 00
“ 6—R. D. Church.—New Utrecht, N. Y., Rev. O. Currie, Pastor,...	16 50
“ 6—Pres. Ch.—Cazenovia, N. Y., Rev. S. C. Hitchcock, Pastor,..	33 00
“ 11—1 Pres. Ch.—Albany, N. Y., Wm. Sprague, Pastor,	101 20
“ 16—Pres. Ch.—Goshen, N. Y., Rev. W. D. Snodgrass, Pastor,..	44 00
“ 16—M. E. Ch.—Goshen, New York, Rev. H. Loundsbury, Pastor,	17 89
“ 23—R. D. Church.—Jersey City, N. J., Rev. Da- vid King, Pastor, ...	74 50
“ 26—M. E. Church.—Sugar Loaf Circuit, N. Y.	

	Conference, Rev. H. Humphries and C. Brown, Pastors,.....	9 18
Sept. 26—M. E. Church.—New Patts Landing, N. Y., Rev. Charles Isham, Pastor,		3 65
Oct. 9—Pres. Ch.—Ithaca, N. Y., at close of lecture, Rev. J. B. Pinney,	10 37	
“ 9—Pres. Ch.—Trumans- burgh, N. Y., Rev. J. B. Pinney,.....	20 00	
“ 14—Newtown, L. I.—St. James Ch. Rev. Geo. A. Shelton, Pastor,..	9 00	
		937 44

Report of Rev. Noah Sheldon.

Aug. 3—Canaan Four Corners, T. Elmore, \$3, J. Lord \$1,.....	4 00
“ 3—New Lebanon.—Rev. J. Churchill, Rev. Mr. Day, Dea. Churchill, Dea. Gilbert, Joseph Adams, Peter Barker, Wm. H. Adams, Mr. Tilder, each \$1, Rev. Mr. Stockwell, A. R. Clark, Mrs. Rowley, each 50 cts.....	9 50
“ 3—Schodack—Collection in R. D. Ch.—\$5 25, Rev. W. Bailey, Mr. Herick, Col. Kittle, L. J. Van Allen, each \$1, C. Miller, \$0 62½, Peter Van Dyck \$0 50, Mr. Whitbeck, J. H. Masters, A. R. Scher- merhorn, H. Merrick, Miss Van Allen, each \$0 25.....	\$11 62½
Brunswick—Mr. Howe	0 50
Hosack Falls—Dea. L. Wilder,	1 00
Cambridge—John M. Stevens, \$3, Miss Frances Stevens, \$10, Widow Stevens, Rev. Mr. Fillmore, A. El- dridge, each, \$2, Rev. E. H. Newton, Rev. Dr. Bullions, James T. Smith, Solomon Warner, Wm. Rus- sel, J. Warner, Dea. Wm. Holden, Peter McKee, A. Maxwell, Thos. Shiland, each \$1, Cash, 50 cents,	

Cash, 50 cents, C. Wilson, F. Robertson, A. Decker, Mrs. Clark, M. Gilmore, Mr. Ransome, H. Carpenter, Wm. McClemin, Dea. G. Robertson, Ann Maxwell, John J. Maxwell, D. McFarland, George Maxwell, D. Ferguson, R. McArthur, Peter Hill, Dea. N. Culver, Mrs. Shilland, John Shilland, each 50 cents, Cash, 50 cents, Mr. Wright, 61 cents, Cash, 25 cents, Cash 25 cents, Cash 25 cents, Cash 12½, O. Selfridge, 25 cents,	41 73½		
<i>Jackson</i> —George McGeock, for Af. Repository,	1 00		
<i>Salem, N. Y.</i> —B. Blair, \$5, Rev. T. F. Farrington, \$2, Joseph Hawley, M. Freeman, D. Hawley, L. H. Cleaveland, each \$1, Dea. Stevenson, Dea. D. Thompson, J. M. Thompson, Dea. J. Stevenson, Franklin Stevens, C. Clapp, Dr. Fitch, each 50 cents, Mr. McDonald, 55 cents, Cash, 25 cents,	15 30		
<i>Rupert, Vermont</i> —David Sheldon, Mrs. Sheldon, Martha Burton, Dea. R. Harman, Hiram L. Smith, each \$1, Mary L. Sheldon, Mrs. P. H. Sheldon, Thos. Sheldon, Dea. Prescott, each 50 cents, Stephen Taylor, 50 cents, Mrs. Graves, George Harman, Wm. Spencer, Dea. Farran, Joseph Sheldon, each 25 cts., T. Harrington \$13, Infant Offering six cents,	8 94		
	93 60		
Aug. 13— <i>Union Village</i> .—Mrs. M. Cowan, \$5, C. F. Ingalls, \$2, C. R.			
Ingalls, Mr. Schermerhorn, each \$1, ...	9 00		
<i>Argyle</i> —Mrs. D. Stevenson, \$21, Wm. Reid, Wm. Stevenson, Robert Oakley, each \$2, Rev. G. Mairs, Dr. J. Savage, Levi Hopkins, R. Stiles, A. W. Rowan, M. Dodd, W. J. Paddan, Daniel Stevenson, Wm. Gibson, Rev. D. Stalker, Mrs. Stalker, J. McDougall, D. Lester, Eli Gifford, each \$1, John Pattison, John A. Pattison, John Tilford, John Reid, Mr. Lefridge, D. McDougall, Mary Robertson, Jas. Finton, Dea. J. Lester, John Clark, David Harsha, Jas. Stevenson, Mr. Ferry, J. M. Hall, A. Armstrong, R. G. Hall, A. P. Robertson, Alex. Randles, D. Hall, Dr. Stevenson, each 50 cts., A. Reid, A. Stewart, Jas. Gilchrist, each 25 cents, Cash, 25 cents, Cash 25 cents, Mr. McEachron, Mr. Lendree, J. McGeock, E. McEachron, P. H. McEachron, D. Irvine, Simeon Irvine, Thos. Conway, D. C. Scofield, each 25 cts., Collection in Rev. Mr. Stalker's Congregation, \$6 64;	61 14		
<i>Hebron</i> .—Rev. A. Shilland, McClellan & Co., each \$1, for Af. Rep., Wm. Barklay, \$2, Wm. Armstrong, W. McClellan, John McClellan, Rev. M. H. Stewart, Jas. Willard, Lewis Chamberlain, Dr. J. H. Foster, A. Beverage, each 50 cents, Cash, 50 cents, David Fraser, James Cummings, Rev. J. G. Gillispie, each 25 cents, Cash, 25 cents,	8 00		
<i>Northumberland</i> .—John Terhune, H. Thompson, J. R. Vanderwer-			

ker, Jno. Flinn, Sidney Thompson, S. S. Beall, each \$1, John Metcalf, \$1 50, P. R. Buel, 50 cents,	8 00
<i>Greenwich</i> .—B. B. Lansing, \$5, A friend to the cause, for the purchase of Territory, \$50.....	55 00
<i>Schuylerville</i> .—Robert I. Losee, for Af. Rep.,	1 00
<i>Whitehall</i> .—H. Gaylord, S. Wilson, M. J. Myers, H. Eddy, E. A. Martin, Wm. Hannas, all for the Af. Rep., paid \$1, each,	6 00
	148 14
Aug. 27— <i>Orwel, Vermont</i> .—J. W. Bacon, Samuel Martindale, Mrs. Ira Young, N. Halls, each, \$1, N. Branch, Dea. S. Young, Clark Wright, Mr. Gregory, S. Bascom, each, 50 cents, Cash, 50 cents, Cash, 50 cents,	7 50
<i>Putnam, N. Y.</i> —Rev. P. Campbell, Rev. Mr. Law, Wm. Hutton, Dea. J. Bachus, Robert Patterson, W. G. Corbett, each \$1, J. Burnett, Wm. Graham, D. Williamson, D. Easton, Wm. Anderson, John Best, Jas. Best, T. T. Graham, L. N. Haynes, George Burnett, Robert Cummings, Jas. Cummings, Wesley L. Hunt, each 50 cents, Mrs. Hutton, Mrs. Easton, each 25 cents, Mr. McLaughlin, 15 cents,	13 15
<i>Crown Point, N. Y.</i> —Col. in 1st Cong. Ch. \$6 81, Rev. Mr. Herrick, Pastor, John C. Hammond, \$5, C. F. Hammond \$4, Col. in 2d. Cong. Ch., \$3, Allen Penfield, \$10,	28 81
<i>Moriah, N. Y.</i> —Cash, ...	50
<i>Willsborough</i> .—Rev. M. Shed	1 00
<i>Elizabethtown, N. Y.</i> —A. C. Hand, Esq.,	

\$2, Deacon Joseph Blake, 50 cents,	2 50
<i>Whallonsburgh</i> .—James S. Whallon,	4 00
<i>Esser, N. Y.</i> —R. Noble and Son, \$5, Cash, 25 cents,	5 25
<i>Keesville</i> .—Mr. Mattox, \$5, A. Thompson, O. Keese, each \$3,	11 00
	73 71

Report of Rev. J. Morris Pease.

<i>Brooklyn, L. I.</i> —Collection in the Centenary M. E. Ch., \$30, G. Heaver, \$10,	40 00
<i>Binghamton, N. Y.</i> —Col. in the M. E. Ch. \$5 65, Bap. Ch. \$2 96, Pres. Ch. \$6 57, Donation, Mrs. M. C. Mansell, \$1,	16 18
	56 18

Subscriptions for the African Repository.

<i>Chipmans' Ferry, Vermont</i> .—John Wright,	1 00
<i>Putnam, N. Y.</i> —W. G. Corbett, \$1, Harvey Easton, \$1,	2 00
<i>Crown Point</i> .—C. F. Hammond, \$1, Rev. Mr. Herrick, for Col.	1 00
<i>Elizabethtown</i> .—A. C. Hand, \$1, Rev. A. F. Fenton, Dea. J. Blake each, \$1,	3 00
<i>Wadham's Mills</i> .—Asa Farnsworth,	1 00
<i>Whallonsburgh</i> .—James S. Whallon,	1 00
<i>Esser, N. Y.</i> —Mrs. N. A. Ross,	1 00
	10 00

Sept. 26— <i>Shazy, Clinton Co., N. Y.</i> —Don., Mrs. Hubbel,	1 00
<i>Champlain</i> .—Mrs. Parthenia Ashman, \$5, W. Whiteside \$3, David Savage, \$1 50, H. D. \$1, J. \$1, D. Moore, Silas Hubbel, each \$1, E. J. Moore, 50 cents,	14 00
<i>Moors, N. Y.</i> —R. R. Rood, Af. Rep., \$1, Cash, 25 cents,	1 25
<i>Chester, N. Y.</i> —Mr. Smith,	0 94

<i>Buskirk's Bridge, N. Y.—</i>			
P. V. N. Morris, \$5,			
E. Velie, 50 cts, Mrs.			
Whiteside, 50 cents..		6 00	
		23 19	
Total		348 64	
<i>Report of Rev. P. C. Oakley.</i>			
July	7— <i>Newcastle & Pinesbridge,</i>		
	N. Y.—Col. in the M. E.		
	Ch., Rev. Thos. Sparks,		
	Pastor,.....	11 09	
"	14— <i>West Troy, N. Y.—Col.</i>		
	in 1st M. E. Ch., Rev.		
	F. W. Pearson, \$6 28.		
	Col. in the 2d M. E. Ch.,		
	Rev. C. R. Busdick, \$2 64	8 92	
"	17 & 18— <i>Mechanicsville and</i>		
	<i>Stillwater—Col. in M. E.</i>		
	Ch., Rev. P. M. Hitch-		
	cock, Pastor,.....	4 75	
"	21— <i>Waterford, N. Y.—Col-</i>		
	lection in M. E. Ch., Rev.		
	S. L. Stillman, Pastor...	6 11	
"	21— <i>Cohoes—Col., Rev. L.</i>		
	Potter,.....	10 18	
"	25— <i>Pittsfield, Mass.—Dona-</i>		
	tion of Thomas Durant,	10 00	
"	28— <i>North Chatham—Col-</i>		
	lection M. E. Church, ..	8 17	
"	28— <i>Chatham Centre—Col-</i>		
	lection,.....	1 82	
"	28— <i>Nassau Village—Collec-</i>		
	tion, M. E. Ch., Rev.		
	Mr. Assay,.....	10 22	
		71 30	
Aug.	4— <i>White Plains—Col. M.</i>		
	E. Ch., Rev. C. B. Sing,	13 35	
"	11— <i>Schenectady—Collected</i>		
	M. E. Ch., Rev. B.		
	M. Hall,.....	7 46	
"	14— <i>Amsterdam—Col. M. E.</i>		
	Ch., Rev. T. Seymore,	8 00	
"	16— <i>Herkimer—Col. M. E.</i>		
	Ch., Rev. E. Smith,		
	\$1; donation, \$1.....	2 00	
"	18— <i>Utica—Rev. W. Wy-</i>		
	att, Pastor,—Robt. Dis-		
	ney, \$5, cash, \$5; Mr.		
	Francis, \$2 50, H. Snyder,		
	\$1, Mr. Bronk, \$2,		
	Hawley, Fuller, & Co.,		
	\$2, Lampin, \$1, Mr.		
	Wheeler \$1, Mr. Thorn		
	\$1, Utica 2d M. E. Ch.,		
	Rev. J. E. Foster, \$3.57,	24 07	
		49 88	
"	21— <i>New York Mills—Col.</i>		
	in M. E. Church, Rev.		
	E. Hoeg,.....	6 42	
Aug.	25— <i>Bath, N. Y.—Public</i>		
	col. in M. E. Ch., \$1;		
	Rev. P. McKinsley, \$1,	2 00	
	A. Hess, \$2; Cash, \$3;		
	Ira Davenport, \$5; John		
	McGee, \$5.....	15 00	
		23 42	
Sept.	1— <i>Dansville—Public col.,</i>		
	\$1; D. G. Wood, \$1,..	2 00	
"	5— <i>Lima—Collection, Rev.</i>		
	J. Rains,.....	5 59	
"	8— <i>Clifton Springs—Coll:</i>		
	\$1 42; <i>Vienna—Coll: Rev.</i>		
	Mr. Mandeville, \$3 08.	4 50	
"	11— <i>Auburn—Col., Rev.</i>		
	W. Hosmer.....	4 73	
"	15— <i>Ithaca—Col. M. E.</i>		
	Ch., Rev. C. D. Durril,	12 18	
	R. D. Church,.....	7 42	
	Pres. Ch.....	13 45	
"	20— <i>Candor, N. Y.—Col.</i>		
	M. E. Ch., Rev. Wm.		
	Round,.....	4 41	
"	22— <i>Owego, N. Y.—Pres.</i>		
	Ch., Rev. Dr. Hays,..	31 22	
	M. E. Ch., Rev. Thos.		
	H. Pearsons,.....	5 31	
"	24— <i>Mr. Nickols, Don.,..</i>	63	
"	25— <i>Factory Ville—Collect-</i>		
	ed, Rev. J. V. Conell,..	1 67	
"	27— <i>Corning, N. Y.—Col.,</i>		
	Rev. J. Watts.....	5 90	
"	29— <i>Fairport, N. Y.—Col.,</i>		
	Rev. D. Crow.....	7 79	
"	"— <i>Elmira, N. Y.—Col.,</i>		
	Rev. M. Crow.....	4 12½	
Oct.	5— <i>Sing Sing, N. Y.—Col.,</i>		
	Rev. Mr. Shaffer.....	7 27	
"	12— <i>Matteawan, N. Y.—Col.,</i>		
	Rev. B. M. Genung...	6 55	
"	12— <i>Newburgh, N. Y.—</i>		
	Col., Rev. A. M. Osbon,	20 53	
		141 49	
	Total.....	286 09	
<i>Donations received at the office of the Journal</i>			
<i>of Commerce, in behalf of the Slave Engi-</i>			
<i>neer, Daniel Williams, and family, of New-</i>			
<i>bern, N. C. Received, Aug. 29th, 1850.</i>			
Anonymous, \$100; G.			
Hallock, \$100; Anony-			
mous, dated 1st 8th			
Mo., \$100; a country			
clergyman, \$10; anony-			
mous, \$100; W. T.			
Pratt, New Haven,			
\$100; a Lady, \$2; W.			
C. Allen, \$100; anony-			
mous, \$75; E. Hunting-			
ton, Rome, \$50; a Lady			

in Baltimore, \$3; a Gentleman in Rochester, \$200; S., \$5; a Friend, \$25; two Friends of Col. Soc., Rochester, \$10; a Friend, \$5; G. S. B., \$15.....	1000 00	Sept. 10—Jesse Edwards, Portageville, N. Y.....	1 00
<i>Subscriptions for African Repository.</i>		“ 17—Thos. L. Dewing, Cedar Creek, N. J.....	1 00
July 16—W. L. King, N. York City.....	1 00		7 00
Aug. 14—D. O. Calkins, New York City.....	1 00	<i>Recapitulation.</i>	
“ 16—Rev. J. M. Harris, Herkimer, N. Y.....	1 00	Donations received at the Office,.	567 00
“ 25—John Whiting, Bath, N. Y.....	1 00	Collections in Churches.....	937 44
Sept. 3—D. R. Remsin, Astoria, N. Y.....	1 00	Report of Rev. Noah Sheldon,..	348 64
		“ “ P. C. Oakley,..	286 09
		“ “ J. Morris Pease.	56 18
		Donations for Slave Engineer, Daniel Williams.....	1000 00
		Cash received for the African Repository.....	7 00
		Total.....	\$3,201 55

Receipts of the American Colonization Society,

From the 20th of September, to the 20th of October, 1850.

MAINE.		Barden, Esq., A Friend of Africa, each, \$5, G. W. Gibbs, \$2, Dea. M. Eddy, W. R. Bush, A Friend of Liberia, Hoit Remington, R. K. Remington, each \$1, A Friend of Liberia, 50 cents.....	87 87
By Capt. George Barker:		<i>New Bedford.</i> —Col. in Pleasant St. M. E. Ch. \$8, Col. in Rev. Dr. Weiss Ch., (Unitarian,) General Meeting, \$37 35, A Friend of Liberia, per Mrs. A. D. Hatch, \$7, Henry Taber, Esq., \$5, Thos. Mandell, Esq., \$10, James Arnold, Esq., \$100.	167 35
<i>Hallowell.</i> —H. Tupper, John Merrick, each \$5,	10 00		322 13
<i>Augusta.</i> —Mr. Stratton \$3, Mr. Stark \$1, John Dorr, Edward Fenno, each \$5,	14 00	RHODE ISLAND.	
<i>Bangor.</i> —Collection in Hammond St. Cong.	20 67	<i>Providence.</i> —By Capt. George Barker: Rev. A. Brown, \$5, by Rev. J. M. Pease: J. B. Nichols, Esq., \$5, Cyrus Hardy, Esq., \$5, Calvin Dean, Esq., \$6, A. C. Barstow, Esq., Mrs. Carrington, each \$3, E. H. Gleason, \$2, W. C. Snow, Theo're Taylor, Jonah Streeve, Mr. Butts, Mr. Jas. Eames, W. Troop, A. C. Howard, Otis Wilmoth, W. S. Green, Mr. Lewis, A Friend of Africa, S. James, Mrs. Davis, each \$1, A Friend, 25 cents, Mr. Reed, 50 cents, J. C. Olney, 4 cents, Samuel A. Winsor, 50 cents..	38 29
<i>Wiscasset.</i> —E. Clark,	1 00	<i>Warren.</i> —Col. in M. E. Ch., to constitute the Rev. R. W. Allen, a L. M. of A. C. S.....	30 25
<i>Brunswick.</i> —Prof. T. C. Upham,	3 00	<i>Bristol.</i> —Col. in the M. E. Ch..	5 26
<i>Freeport.</i> —Nathan Nye, Mrs. Elizabeth F. Harrington, each \$5,...	10 00		43 80
	58 67		
NEW HAMPSHIRE.			
By Capt. George Barker:			
<i>Durham.</i> —Rev. A. Tobey,	1 00		
<i>Nashua.</i> —T. W. Gillis,	5 00		
<i>Acworth.</i> —Collection, in part, to constitute the Rev. Edwin S. Wright a L. M. of the Am. Col. Soc., by Rev. Seth S. Arnold,	15 00		
	21 00		
MASSACHUSETTS.			
<i>Newburyport.</i> —Ladies' Col. Soc. of Newburyport, \$30 of which to constitute the Rev. Luther T. Dimmick, D. D. a L. M. of the Am. Col. Soc., by Mrs. Harriet Sanborn, Treasurer,..	57 00		
By Capt. George Barker:			
<i>Fall River.</i> —Dea. A. C. Crane,..	1 00		
By Rev. J. Morris Pease:			
<i>Fall River.</i> —1st. M. E. Ch. \$5 37, Dr. N. Durfee, \$30, (L. M.) Mrs. M. C. B. Durfee, \$20, Mrs. Fidelia Durfee, Mrs. Barnard, Hon. N. B. Barden, J.			

CONNECTICUT.

By Rev. J. M. Pease:

South Norwalk.—Col. Union Meeting, in M. E. Ch. \$12 81, donation in 2d Cong. Ch. by Ladies, to constitute Rev. S. W. King, a L. M. of the A. C. S., \$30, donation by Ladies of the M. E. Ch. to constitute Rev. S. Haight, a L. M. of the A. C. S., \$31 92.....

74 73

New Haven.—Col. in 2d M. E. Ch. in part to constitute Rev. J. E. Searles a L. M. of the A. C. S., \$26 50, Col. in 1st M. E. Ch., to constitute Rev. W. H. Norris a L. M. of the A. C. S., \$44 10, R. Burrit, Esq., \$5, A Friend of Liberia, \$1, A Friend of Liberia, \$2...

78 60

Corventry.—Col. in Ch., to constitute Rev. John G. Smith a L. M., \$30, Don. of Mrs. Gertrude Heber, in memory of her son Joseph, with a desire to educate a youth in Africa to bear his name, \$10.....

40 00

New London.—Col. in M. E. Ch., \$9, donation of Miss S. Gorman, \$3.....

12 00

Norwich.—Collection in Methodist Episcopal Church, \$9 42, Donations from friends of Liberia in the M. E. Ch., A. S. Pearce, H. Crosby, Esq., each \$5, R. Wildman, Mr. Truman, each \$1, Dr. C. Fuller, 50 cents, Public Meeting in the Baptist Church, \$17 14, Donations from friends of Liberia in the Baptist Church, to make the Rev. E. T. Hiscox a Life Member of the Am. Col. Soc., Joseph Bremby, Esq., Dr. G. R. Parkhurst, each \$5, James Maples, \$2, R. M. Haven, J. M. Loomis, H. Warren, G. J. Bremby, Mr. Tyler, each \$1, Rev. Mr. Spellman, 50 cents, a Friend, 37 cents.....

56 93

New Canaan.—Methodist Episcopal Church, by Rev. Mr. Shaw

5 00

Birmingham and Derby.—Collection in Methodist Episcopal Church, \$8 72, Donations, G. W. Shelton, \$10, Edmund Beeby, J. I. Gibert, David Bassit, Mrs. W. Narramore, Dr. J. J. How, S. M. Colbourn, each \$5, from friends of Liberia, by Rev. J. Guernsey, \$5, from friends of Liberia, by Rev. Mr. Dickinson, \$14, E. N. Shelton,

\$3, A. G. Mason, W. Hotchkiss, Z. Hallock, W. C. Bristol, S. N. Summers, W. H. Thornton, E. Lewis, each \$2, I. Riggs, Capt. Osborn, A. C. Bailey, B. W. Riggs, H. N. Hawkins, Levi Durand, S. Bassit, D. Nathan, Thos. Wallace, S. Tomlinson, Mrs. N. R. Sanford, each \$1, S. Proctor, 50 cents, a friend to Liberia, do. do. each 25 cents.

96 72

Bridgeport.—Col. in Polonen (Unitarian) Chapel, \$13, M. E. Ch. to make Rev. J. B. Stratten a L. M. of the A. C. S. \$30, Rev. J. B. Stratten, \$1, Ebenezer Fairchild, to make himself a L. M. of the A. C. S. \$30, Miss S. A. Chamberlain, \$5.....

79 00

442 98

VIRGINIA.

Middleburgh.—Collection on London Circuit, Baltimore Conference, of the M. E. Church, by Rev. W. G. Eggleston, Preacher in charge.....

25 00

Roanoke Bridge.—From William Morton, Esq., by Rev. E. Ballantine, to the credit of the Va. Col. Soc.,.....

15 00

Richmond.—Thomas Rutherford, Esq.,.....

100 00

Danville.—Rev. James N. Lewis

5 00

Triadelphia.—Mrs. Mary Brown,

10 00

Fredericksburgh.—Rev. J. H. Davis,

2 00

Wheeling.—Annual Contribution from the Church of the Forks of Wheeling, by Rev. James Hervey,

25 00

182 00

NORTH CAROLINA.

By Jesse Rankin:

Jamestown.—Lucius S. Woodburn, Dr. J. L. Robins, each 50 cts., John Davis, 25 cts.,.....

1 25

Deep River.—Deep River Church, (Friends) Amos Stuart, Thomas Barnum, Samuel Dilton, Aaron Elliott, Abel Coffin, each \$1, Sarah Scott, Hannah Dillon, C. B. Starbuck, A. A. Wheeler, C. J. Wheeler, John Hinshaw, W. W. Wheeler, A. Nicholson, J. Bundy, M. H. Mendenhall, E. E. Mendenhall, T. Thornton, Paris Chipman, Elizabeth Stuart, Nathan Cook, each, 50 cents, Jane Mendenhall, \$5,

17 50

<i>New Garden</i> —New Garden Ch., (Friends,) Dr. Nereus Mendenhall, D. Clark, sen'r., Dugan Clark, Jr., each \$1, Stephen Macy, David Brown, each 50 cents, Dr. A. B. Coffin, 62 cents, Elihu Coffin, \$3,	7 62
<i>Salem</i> —Rev. E. H. Schweinitz, \$10, Rev. G. F. Bonson, J. G. Lash, F. Fries, Cash, each \$5, C. F. Kluge, C. E. Sholer, Esq., each \$4, John Vogher, \$3, Rt. Rev. J. G. Harman, David Keelan, E. A. Vogler, each \$2, Dr. H. R. Clingham, C. L. Banner, E. C. Rominger, J. Boner, F. C. Minung, ea. \$5,	25 00
<i>Bethania</i> —H. Lemly, Dr. B. Jones, each \$5, F. F. Hogan, H. Butner, J. Tranter, E. C. Lehman, H. C. Wilson, A. Snow, E. Schaub, each \$1, H. Ruede, 50 cts.,	17 50
<i>Lexington</i> —A. C. Hege, Mrs. C. C. Hargrove, J. Kinney, each \$2, Miss M. E. Langstroth, G. H. Lee, each \$1,	8 00
<i>Statesville</i> —James Harbin, \$1, J. F. Alexander, J. W. Stockton, each \$2, F. H. McRorie, \$3,	8 00
<i>Taylorsville</i> —Rev. R. H. Morrison, Rev. S. C. Pharr, Rev. S. B. O. Wilson, each \$5, J. H. Wilson, Esq., E. J. Erwin, Esq., Rev. R. H. Lafferty, each \$2, Rev. J. M. Wilson, J. Bogle, each \$3, H. E. McIntosh, Rev. J. W. Floyd, Rev. Cyrus Johnson, J. E. Montgomery, each \$1, Wm. G. James, 50 cents,	31 50
<i>Salisbury</i> —John D. Brown, \$1, Dr. Samuel D. Rankin, \$20,	21 00
<i>Gold Hill</i> —John C. Barnhart, Rev. Samuel Rothrock, M. S. Holmes, M. Lehaus, each \$1, Daniel Miller, 50 cents, J. M. Coffin, \$10,	14 50
<i>La Grange</i> —Jesse Harper, Esq., to constitute himself a L. M., of the American Colonization Society,	30 00
	208 87

KENTUCKY.

<i>Kentucky</i> —A Lady of Kentucky, to constitute Millard Fillmore, President of the United States, a Life Member of the Am. Col. Soc.,	30 00
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OHIO.

Putnam—Zanesville and Putnam,

Ohio, Col. Soc., annual 4th July contribution, by H. Safford, Esq., Secretary,	150 00
<i>Newark</i> —Contribution from the First Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Wm. Wylie, D. D.,	20 00
<i>West Carlisle</i> —F. B. Cresap & Co.,	4 00
	174 00

INDIANA.

By Rev. James Mitchell:

<i>Bartholomew Co.</i> —Mr. J. H. Redstone, \$3, J. Little, R. Griffith, each \$1, J. Ruddic, H. L. Whiteside, W. W. Hays, S. A. Moore, S. D. Allen, G. Hays, J. Reynolds, each 50 cents, J. F. Jones, N. Gilmore, cash, each 25 cts.,	9 50
<i>New Albany</i> —Mr. J. Phipps, \$5, T. Sinew, W. A. Scribner, Mr. Plumer, Mr. Warren, Dr. Clapp, each \$1, Dr. Lenard, 95 cents, J. H. Marshall, G. H. Harrison, each 50 cents, cash, \$135,	13 30
<i>Danville</i> —Mr. T. Nichols, \$2, Rev. Mr. Jones, \$1 15, Mr. S. T. Hadley, \$1, Mr. McCormick, 50 cts., Mr. Parker, 40 cts.,	5 05
<i>Ladoga</i> —T. W. Webster, Esq., last payment on Life Membership, \$15, A. Insley \$5, on acct. of Life Membership, Mr. Hinton, 50 cents,	20 50
<i>Terre Haute</i> —Rev. Mr. Wallace, \$3, Mr. Isaacs, \$5, Judge Gookins, \$5, Judge Kinney, \$3, Mr. L. M. Cook, \$3, S. Hager, W. W. Goodman, Mr. Hays, H. Ross, C. W. Barber, W. Williams, J. Collins, Mr. Bell, each \$1,	27 00
<i>Centreville</i> —Collection,	5 10
<i>Indianapolis</i> —S. Merrel, Esq., on account of Life Membership,	5 00
<i>Lafayette</i> —Hon. H. L. Ellsworth, \$5, J. S. Hannah, Esq. \$3, R. Brackinridge, C. F. Wilstach, W. P. Heath, A. P. Linn, A. Fry, each \$2, O. L. Clark, J. Peters, J. Spenser, J. Woolfer, J. B. McFarlin, J. Wallace, L. B. Stockton, T. Brawley, E. M. Wever, Mr. Morgan, D. Ross, M. H. Winton, E. M. Burt, W. Woodworth, N. L. Carr, J. Pike, T. H. Rodgers, T. T. Banbridge, J. G. Carnahan, N. B. Dodge, R. H. Eldridge, A. P. Webster, N.	

Webb, J. Reed, G. Nichols, J. McCormack, Fowel & Co., P. Ball, S. Selice, Jr., J. H. Dodd, H. C. Lawrence, F. F. Stockwell, P. McComie, C. Vanzandt, J. S. Hogland, G. W. Warwick, each \$1, M. Amburgh, D. E. Crane, A. E. Crane, each 50 cents,.....	55 50
Periodical money,.....	0 50
	141 20

LOUISIANA.

Grosse Tete—Mrs. K. L. Doremus, to constitute her husband, Rev. John E. Caldwell Doremus, a Life Member of the Am. Col. Soc.,.....	30 00
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Total Contributions 908 74

FOR REPOSITORY.

By Capt. George Barker:

MAINE.—Gardiner—Dea. Henry Leeman, to Oct. 1850, \$2. Hallowell—Rufus K. Page, for 1849 and 1850, \$2, Samuel Gordon, to May, 1852, \$2. East Thomaston—Mrs. J. Abbe, for 1849-'50, \$2. Brewer—J. Skinker, Thomas Gragg, R. Holyoke, S. Gilpatrick, to Sept. 1851, each \$1. Searsport—Capt. Isaac Carver, to November, 1850, \$1, Capt. David Nichols, J. Merithue, to Nov. 1850, each \$1. Camden—Ephraim Wood, for 1850, \$1, J. J. Jones, to Sept. 1851, \$1. New Castle—S. Hanley, J. Glidden, William Hithcock, to Sept. 1852, each \$2, Daniel Day, to Sept. 1851, \$1, Joseph Day, to Sept. 1853, \$3, R. Frye, 50 cents, on account. Wiscassett—Rice & Dana, Clark & Brooks, for 1850 and 1851, each \$2, James Taylor, to March, 1851, \$1. Brunswick, A. C. Robbins, E. Everett, Esq. Dr. J. Lincoln, to Sept. 1851, each \$1, Prof. S. A. Packard, to Sept. 1852, \$2. Freeport—Rev. E. G. Parsons, for 1850, \$1, Ambrose Curtis, for 1849, and 1850, \$2. Saco—J. P. Mellen, to Sept. 1851, \$1. Freemont—John S. Dodge, for 1849 and 1850, \$2,.....	43 50
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By Capt. George Barker:

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Durham.—Hon. V. Smith, for 1848 and 1849, \$2. Nashua—Z. W. Noyes, Judge Parker, to Sept.	
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1853, each \$3, Dr. Kittredge, John A. Baldwin, M. F. Dodge, to Sept. 1851, each \$1, Stephen Hendrick, to Sept. 1851, \$1, James Hartshorne, to Sept. 1855, \$5. Acworth—David Montgomery, Esq., to Oct. 1851, \$1,.....	18 00
By Capt. George Barker:	
MASSACHUSETTS.—Methuen—J. Davis, to Sept. 1853, \$3, Rev. J. C. Phillips, to Sept. 1852, \$2. Lowell—G. W. Carlton, H. F. Corliss, James G. Carney, for 1850, each \$1, S. W. Stickney, to Sept. 1853, \$3, B. F. French, S. Burbank, to Sept. 1852, each \$2, J. B. French, to Oct. 1850, \$1, John Nesmith, to Sept. 1855, \$5, Wm. A. Burke, to Sept. 1854, \$5. Springfield—Elijah Blake, on account \$1, Dea. Daniel Bonticon, on account \$1, Josiah Hooker, for 1850, \$1, Edmund Palmer, for 1850, \$1, E. Ingersoll, to October, 1851, \$1. Beverly—Capt. John Bryant, to January, 1850, \$5,.....	36 00
PENNSYLVANIA.—Philadelphia—Pa. Col. Soc., for African Repository, from December, 1849, to May, 1850,.....	93 00
VIRGINIA.—Everettville—J. H. Ferrell, Esq., to Jan., 1851, \$3. Horse Pasture—Wm. F. Mills, to August, 1851, \$1, Maj. Josiah W. Hereford, to Oct., 1851, \$1. Prince Edward, C. H.—Rev. F. S. Sampson, D. D., to July, 1852, \$3 50,.....	8 50
NORTH CAROLINA.—Salem—Dr. A. T. Zevely, to October, 1851, \$1. Charlotte—Rev. R. H. Lafferty, for 1849, \$1. Oak Forest—Dr. J. R. P. Adams, to Oct., 1851, \$1. Franklin—Rev. John E. McPherson, to July, 1851, \$1,.....	4 00
GEORGIA.—Columbus—George R. Millen, to Sept. 1851,.....	1 00
KENTUCKY.—Harrodsburgh—W. McAfee, Sen'r., to October, 1850,.....	5 00
OHIO.—Millersburgh—Messrs. Hoagland & Henry, to Feb., 1851, 3. Kerten—Robert Moodie, to October, 1851, \$1,.....	4 00

Total Repository..... 212 50

Total Contributions..... 1,680 74

Aggregate Amount..... \$1,893 24

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Back numbers of the Repository wanted.

The following numbers of the African Repository are out of print, viz:

Vol. I, Nos. 3, 4, 8, 12;

Vol. II, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5;

Vol. III, No. 4;

Vol. IV, No. 12;

Vol. VII, No. 1;

Vol. XIII, No. 12;

Vol. XIV, No. 11;

Vol. XV, Nos. 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 17, 19.

Some of our friends may have one or two of these numbers which they do not wish to keep. If they have, and will forward them to us, they will greatly oblige us. We have frequent calls for back numbers, which we cannot answer. We are also often applied to for whole sets, which of course we cannot supply. In this matter, our friends can greatly oblige us.

Annual Reports wanted.

We are in want of the following numbers of the Annual Report of the American Colonization Society, viz: 2d, 3d, 4th, 6th, 10th, 19th, 22d, 26th, and 27th.

We will pay a liberal price for any or all of these Repositories and Reports. We are very anxious to obtain them. If any of our friends have them, and can spare them, they will confer a great favor on us by forwarding them to us by mail.

We trust that our friends will consider it worth while for them to examine their old pamphlets, to ascertain whether they can supply our need in any of these particulars.

Notice to Emigrants.

THE Kentucky Colonization Society will send emigrants to Liberia, in the vessel that sails from New Orleans between the 10th and 20th of January, 1851. Those in Kentucky, who intend going in the first expedition from Kentucky, will write to the agent of the Society, Rev. Alexander M. Cowan, Frankfort, Ky., who will give all the necessary information in regard to the emigration.

HENRY WINGATE, *Secretary.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR LAST YEAR.

It will greatly advance our operations if subscribers who have not paid their subscriptions for the year that has just closed, will remit us the amount through the Post Office.

To all who will send us THREE DOLLARS we will send a receipt *in full and free of postage*, for the years 1847 and 1848; and for \$2 a receipt for 1849 and 1850; and \$5 will pay for the four years.

TERMS OF THE REPOSITORY.

THE African Repository will hereafter be issued regularly on the 1st of every month, from this city, at \$1 per annum, payable in advance. The work is now owned by the American Colonization Society. The profits are wholly devoted to the cause of Colonization.

The African Repository is sent gratuitously—

To every Auxiliary Society which makes an annual remittance to the American Colonization Society.

To every clergyman who takes up annually a collection to aid the American Colonization Society.

To every person obtaining three new subscribers, and remitting the money.

To every individual who contributes annually ten dollars or more, to the funds of the American Colonization Society.

To every life member of the American Colonization Society.

Clergymen who have taken collections in their churches the past year, but who have not received the Repository, will please forward their names and their residences.

Persons who wish to discontinue the Repository, are requested to give the town, county, and State, in which they reside.

Officers of Auxiliary Societies will please act as agents in receiving subscriptions to the Repository, and forward subscribers' names, and the money received, by mail, through their Postmaster.

Secretaries of Auxiliary Societies will please forward their names and residences, that they may be furnished with such documents and papers as may be on hand for distribution.

The payment of thirty dollars constitutes a person a life member of the American Colonization Society, and entitles him to a certificate of life-membership.

Persons who have not received certificates of life-membership to which they are entitled, will please give information by mail.